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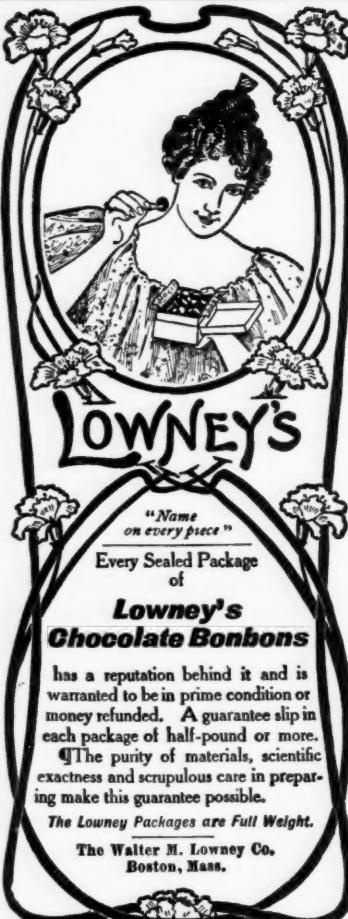
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We can hardly believe that the best interests of the Revenue Cutter Service at this crisis in its existence will be subserved by such zeal among its friends as leads to reflections upon the Navy like those appearing in the Shipping Illustrated which, in its issue of Jan. 27, weakens its protest against the abolition of the service by seeking to magnify its importance at the expense of the Navy. "Destroying derelicts and floating or submerged obstacles to ocean navigation was a duty assumed by the Navy more than a century ago," it says, "but the indifference of that Department to the interests of the mercantile marine was shown by the appalling record of disasters upon our coasts until the work began to be carried out systematically by the Revenue Cutter Service." The attempt to make it appear that the Navy has ever been indifferent to the commercial shipping of the country is unfortunate, especially now when it is desired to enlist the hearty co-operation of all interests in the movement for the restoration of the American merchant marine. At the time the work of the R.C.S. was delegated to the Navy, our fighting ships were few and had all they could do to attend to their duties as ships for national defense, and it was but natural that in such circumstances it was next to impossible for them to give proper attention to duties which of necessity had to be made subordinate to their first service, that of developing their efficiency as fighting vessels. Life-saving, with which the activities of the Revenue Cutter Service have been associated, was not attended to as well before as after that service took hold of the work in a systematic way, but it would be altogether absurd to say that because of this fact one would be justified in alleging that a century ago the "Navy Department had been indifferent to life-saving." In the early days of the Navy a century ago, that Service was kept busy maintaining itself as an effective force against the parsimony of Congress and the inability of the newly created states to appreciate the value of an effective naval establishment. What this apathy meant, what it amounted to, may be judged from a reading of the recently published work of Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, on the "Relations of the United States and Spain." In that admirable discussion of the connection of the Navy with the diplomacy of Thomas Jefferson, Admiral Chadwick makes it plain that had Jefferson been farsighted enough to understand the value of an adequate Navy to the infant Republic our war with France in 1799, our war with England in 1812, and even our war with Mexico in 1846, might never have occurred. Against such blindness in high places to the need of a strong fleet did the friends of the Navy have to fight in those days when to it was intrusted duties such as later were assigned to the Revenue Cutter Service, and it is not surprising that it could not devote much attention to the mercantile marine when its own status was so much in doubt.

The attention of naval experts the world over will soon be concentrated upon the trials of one of the first Dreadnoughts of Italy. At this trial the triple-gun turret will for the first time be subjected to a practical test, which is expected to have a material effect upon the theories advanced by different schools of thought as to the advantages and disadvantages of mounting three of the primary guns of a ship's armament in one turret. There is a general consensus of opinion everywhere among naval constructors that Colonel Cuniberti, of Italy, is one of the greatest warship designers in the world, his reputation having been firmly fixed by his being the first by many months to advocate the building of the type of battleships now known as Dreadnought. As one expert has said, this is not the first time that Italy has led the world in placing ponderous armaments on board warships of huge dimensions, for it was this Power that first introduced naval guns weighing one hundred tons and upwards. Now the first of her Dread-

noughts is to carry an armament of heavy guns exceeding in number those placed on board any British battleship, and six of these twelve-inch weapons are to be mounted in triple gun turrets. The naval constructors and ordnance experts of the world will watch these tests with scarcely less interest than they followed the firing of the United States battleships a few months ago at the old San Marcos. If these triple gun turrets issue triumphantly from these tests, there will necessarily result a readjustment of theories, but whatever the changes in gunning the battleships or whatever alterations are made in the general lines of construction, it will be found that more and more the tendency is toward the original idea of John Ericsson as exemplified in the first monitor, namely, that the turrets should be so situated and operated as to give opportunity to fire on all sides without changing the position of the ship. The old idea in the use of the wooden frigate was to change the position of the ship in respect to the adversary by putting the helm down or up and thus presenting a different broadside to the enemy, but Ericsson's idea was to have the turret do the turning and avoid the necessity of turning the vessel. The steady movement toward placing the big guns on the axis of a ship and eliminating as much of the superstructure as possible so as to increase the arc of train of the guns shows how strong is the desire of modern designers to get back to the idea of Ericsson illustrated in the Monitor that fought the Merrimac.

Army and Navy aviators will doubtless find the most interesting part of the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1910 to be the record of progress in flying as prepared by that enthusiast and pioneer in aviation, Octave Chanute. The chronology of memorable flights is one of the best we have seen, beginning, as it does, with the flight of Wilbur Wright at Kitty Hawk, N. C., on Dec. 17, 1903, of which Mr. Chanute says, "It was the first successful man flight in history." The account shows us how close to a success that might have brought him world-wide fame was the late Prof. S. P. Langley, who made so many experiments with flying machines. A model machine flew perfectly on May 6, 1896, in the presence of Alexander Graham Bell. It flew about three-quarters of a mile, alighted safely in the Potomac River, and was ready to fly again. Though it had not carried a man, its success convinced Langley that it would carry a human being, and after some more successful flights with models, he was urged by the U.S. Government to build a full-sized machine capable of carrying a man, and he spent three or more years in doing so. That man-carrying machine was completed in 1903, and on Oct. 7, more than two months before Wright successfully flew, the launch of the Langley machine was attempted. It caught a projecting pin of the launching rail and was cast down into the Potomac. The operator, Mr. Manley, was upset, thrown into the river, and came very near drowning. Another attempt was made on Dec. 8 and the same mishap occurred. Part of the launching ways caught the machine, and it never entered upon flight. No further effort was then made to launch the machine, and the unfortunate Langley was severely criticised in Congress and the newspapers, although he was so near demonstrating a great truth that less than nine days later Wright made his great flight at Kitty Hawk and proved to the world what Langley had so long maintained, that man could transport his own weight in air by the resistance of the air itself. It is customary to date flying from 1908, the year the Wrights made their flights at Fort Myer and in France, but by following the careful experiments of Wilbur Wright we find that he worked steadily and slowly from 1903 till he felt able to defy public criticism by making ambitious flights before the general public. The first flight in Europe was that of Santos Dumont at Bagatelle, France, on Nov. 13, 1906, nearly three full years after Wright had flown at Kitty Hawk, showing how difficult the principles of flying were to master and how slowly they made their way.

With a view to increasing efficiency as well as reducing the expenses of paper work, the Secretary of War has decided to make some radical changes in the character of orders and instructions issued to the Army. In the hereafter the scope of general orders will include only matters which affect the entire Army. As a result the general order book of an officer will contain only those things which pertain to the administration of his post or command. The general order book of the future will be about one-fourth the usual size and will make it possible for an officer to secure information with very much less trouble. About the same system of general orders that is to be put into effect in the Army has been used by the Navy for years, and as a consequence the book of general orders in the Navy for the past three years has been about half the size of that of the Army for the last year. In the future there will be issued, in addition to the general orders, special orders, bulletins and changes in Army regulations, other regulations and manuals. The changes in regulations will be printed on the same size paper and in the same type as the manual, so that they can be pasted or fastened into the manual. It is planned to number the changes serially, so that the manual can be kept up to date until it is revised. Bulletins will contain all matter of a purely informative character. No instructions or orders will be issued in the bulletins. Among the matters that will be published in the bulletins will be the result of small arms practice.

It will not be necessary for officers to keep a file of the bulletins as they may be destroyed as soon as received. Special orders will cover many things which have in the past been included in general orders. Everything that concerns individual officers, enlisted men or one organization will be covered by special orders. Movement of troops in the future will be covered by special orders and will only be sent to the organization affected. For the information of the service in general they will be given to the daily press and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication. This one change will result in no small reduction in the printing bill and postage of the War Department. In the movement of a regiment to the Philippines under the present arrangement fifteen thousand copies of a general order are sent out, while it will be necessary only to send out one hundred special orders to the regiment which is under orders.

In such contributions as that which we find in the Artillery Journal page 337, on naval gun practice it would be well if the statements were conformed to the views given by Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, U.S.N., to the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Dec. 8, 1910, and published in our issue of Dec. 17, 1910, page 451. "It is useless," we there read, "to think of hitting an object 10,000 or 15,000 yards distant unless the range is known very accurately. All the sources of inaccuracy at short ranges are exaggerated as the range increases, and their cumulative effect at 15,000 yards is such as to make it doubtful whether a hit at that range could be regarded as anything more than a matter of good luck. * * * Ship guns cannot be pointed by the indirect method used on land, but by actually looking through the sights of the guns directly at the target, and the man pointing the gun must see the target so clearly that he can keep the gun on the target in spite of the rolling and pitching of the ship. No one would think of trusting the range-finders at distances above 12,000 yards." So, when writers speak of firing at ranges of 15,000 or 16,000 yards and making hits, the difficulties in the way of doing that, as explained by Admiral Mason, should be remembered. That is why the guns of larger caliber than 12-inch are not expected to give greater ranges in the mere matter of covering the distance, as already the 12-inch gun can carry farther than the eye of the gun can effectively point it; what the larger guns will do will be to give greater armor penetration at the ranges in which gun pointing can be done with success. It should be understood that at 15,000 yards all or nearly all the actual hull of the vessel drops below the horizon viewed from the level of the gun pointer, leaving only the superstructure and upper works visible, so that the actual size of the target is reduced by perhaps one-half. A little motion of the ship or rolling up of a fair-sized wave will completely obscure the target most of the time.

It will be remembered that when Capt. Charles Wilkes, of our Navy, in 1861 stopped the H.M.S. Trent on the high seas and took from her the Confederate representatives, Mason and Slidell, his action was repudiated by our Government to avoid difficulties with England. In a letter to the New York Sun, Thomas Willing Balch calls attention to the fact that recently published letters of Lord Palmerston, who was Premier of Great Britain at the time, show that in the opinion of the legal advisers of the British Crown Captain Wilkes acted in accord with the law of nations as upheld in the past in practice by Great Britain herself by no less an authority on maritime law than Sir William Scott, better known as Lord Stowell. If we had not been in serious trouble at the time Great Britain would not have gone counter to her own practice in the past and would have followed the opinion privately given by the law officers of the Crown, to Lord Palmerston and members of his Cabinet before they had heard of the actual seizure of Mason and Slidell, and more than two weeks before Lord John Russell wrote his despatch demanding the surrender of the Confederate representatives. Mr. Balch says: "The Trent case helped greatly to modify the law of nations applicable to neutral vessels as it is to-day. For the truth of history it seems worth while to recall these recently known new facts, and that the action of Charles Wilkes was sustained by British opinion and policy in the past."

The efforts of the United States Army officers to improve the quality of our military mounts as shown by the activity of the Quartermaster General's department in elaborating the system of remount depots are likely to have a stimulating effect upon the development of Army mounts in Canada. Our northern neighbor like ourselves has been singularly lax in taking up the question of improving military types and breeds of horses. A writer in the Canadian Military Gazette pictures a rather discouraging state of affairs when he says: "The whole horse-breeding industry of Canada is now at a low ebb and needs stimulating; the breeding of horses for the army would stimulate it. The market for military horses is world-wide and it is apparently impossible to supply more horses of this type than will be required. It would be a serious thing to be so short of horses as we are if war should suddenly break out in Europe. Horses for military purposes of the right type and character must be bred in the country before we can hope to get them into the militia. Then the question of horse supply for the militia must not wait for ever. The officers of mounted units cannot go on battling continuously with this problem."

"More than ever is the great battleship held in honor," says Commandant de Balingcourt, of the French navy, in reviewing the field of naval progress in "Les Flottes de Combat en 1912" (The Fighting Fleets of 1912), just from the press of Berger-Levrault, Paris. This work has high rank among the annual records of naval progress, and the painstaking editor has here given 390 schematic diagrams to illustrate the different ships. Among his other statements are these: "All the great Powers are transforming and enlarging their navies. The normal displacements attain and even pass 30,000 tons. The heavy armament has followed this general movement with calibers ever larger and larger. The tonnage of the submarines also has increased. The year just closed has been marked by the entry into active service of the super-Dreadnought. The turbine craze seems to have reached its maximum; the United States returns even to the reciprocating type and England appears to seek a solution through the Diesel motors, which she is going to try in the new destroyers." M. Balingcourt says it is worthy of note that the idea put forward by England, that it would be wise to return to the battleship of 18,000 tons, armed with a smaller number of large guns, and of great speed, has not been followed, as the series of the British 1912 battleships will have a still greater displacement, and "still these ocean mastodons cannot enter every port, they are becoming harder to handle, they absorb enormous sums of the budget and are still at the mercy of a torpedo or a submarine. But no one wishes to play the rôle of La Fontaine's tailless fox, and prefers to see his neighbor make the first movement backward." Of the prospects of the U.S. Navy this French expert says: "The United States is going to have the second navy in the world in quantity, and probably in quality. Their battleships are enormous, their squadrons take long and regular cruises, and their latest target practice has given excellent results. The characteristics of the new American battleships, in addition to the skeleton masts, which because of vibration do not give the results expected of them, are a weak protection aft and a heavy armament placed in double and even triple turrets all aligned on the axis of the ship. It is toward this solution of the turret-placing problem that all the navies are tending," which is the latest tribute to the dominating influence of the ideas of the American naval constructors in the serious matter of locating the turrets.

The New York Peace Society had a melancholy annual feast on the evening of Jan. 25, no ray of hope for the advancement of their methods shining out from any quarter. "If the last year has taught us nothing else," said Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, striking the keynote of the report, "it has taught us that the education of the world, its standards of justice and right are by no means perfectly accomplished. I need only mention the brutal and uncivilized act of Italy in attacking Turkey while that empire was burdened with its hard task of trying to establish civilized and enlightened government in place of the old misrule of the Sultan; the greedy reaching out on the part of Russia for Persia and again for Mongolia; the civil war in China; the civil strife in Mexico; the warlike manifestations on the part of France and Italy only yesterday. All these are symptoms of a disease deeply rooted among the nations. There is little use in organizing courts of arbitration and signing treaties if the courts are only to be disregarded and the treaties broken at will or whim. The public sentiment of the world must first be educated." "Justice," said Dr. Lyman Abbott, "is more important than peace. Peace has its tragedies no less than war. There was international peace when acts of atrocious cruelty were done in Armenia. A single British man-of-war, sailing up the Dardanelles and threatening to turn its guns on the palace of the Sultan, would have been able to stop those atrocities. Peace, too, is sometimes cruel." Toward the close of the meeting Dr. Ernst Richard, a lecturer in German at Columbia University, evoked continuous outbursts of approval and disapproval by attacking the arbitration treaties between this country and England on the ground that thereby the United States was "playing into the hands of England."

The Navy in the Civil War showed how hopelessly divided the sections were. A writer in the Confederate Veteran for January says that when Admiral Farragut's Mississippi flotilla of vessels attacked Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at New Orleans, in February, 1862, eight of his ships were commanded by Southern-born officers, while the forts were defended by Gen. Johnson K. Duncan, a native of Pennsylvania. In the U.S. Navy when the war began in 1861 there were 671 officers from the Southern slave states out of a total of 1,563, says this historian. Before June 4, 1861, the number that resigned to enter the Confederate Navy was 321, while 350 remained in the U.S. service. Eighteen months later (October, 1862) there were 1,464 officers in the U.S. Navy, of whom 298 were from slave states. The Southern-born naval officer in the Union service to distinguish himself the most was Admiral David G. Farragut, of Tennessee. Of three other admirals, two were from Virginia—E. A. F. LaValette and Samuel Phillips Lee. The fourth was Admiral William B. Shubrick, of South Carolina. Capt. John A. Winslow, of the U.S.S. Kearsarge, which sank the Confederate privateer Alabama, was from North Carolina. The Southern-born commodores in the Federal service numbered ten; the captains twenty-three and the commanders thirty-one, while in addition to the above list there were twenty-seven lieutenant commanders, twenty-one lieutenants on the active list, ten surgeons ranking as commanders, fourteen surgeons ranking with lieutenants and two ranking next to lieutenants, nine assistant surgeons ranking next after masters, three paymasters ranking with commanders, and twelve paymasters ranking with lieutenants—all born in the Southern slave states.

At a dinner of the Holland Society held recently in New York city the Minister from the Netherlands, Jonkheer J. London, was the first speaker. Mynheer London visited the Panama Canal recently and came back enthusiastic in his admiration for the great ditch and in his praises for Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A. "There," said the Minister, "is a man! You ought to

go to the canal, every one of you, and see what he has done, he and Dr. Gorgas and Major Wilson. The United States should be very proud of these men and of the canal. Never in the history of mankind has there been such efficient organization. Nothing can compare with the work that Colonel Goethals is directing. The sanitation is perfect. Panama has become the health resort of the world. Oh, I'm proud of Goethals. There is combined in him the very best of Holland and the very best of America."

It isn't every day that an "Officers' Manual" is of interest to Army women, but they will find much to interest them in the "Suggestions to ladies going to the Philippines," at the back of the manual, which is just from the press of the George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wis. The author, Capt. James A. Moss, U.S.A., says that these suggestions are given "as the result of the experiences of three Army women." Each Army wife who has gone to the Philippines may now have the pleasant task of trying to find out by reading them whether she was one of the three. The appearance of this fifth edition of Captain Moss's indispensable volume calls to mind that since the appearance of the first edition five years ago ten thousand copies have been sold, and it has been adopted officially by the National Guard of thirty-five states. Chapters in this edition have been added on the summary court, the surveying officer and riot duty, and Capt. A. L. Conger, U.S.A., late instructor of military art at Fort Leavenworth, has revised the subjects of military history and personal library. The treatment of the subject of riot duty was passed upon by Inspector Schmitzberger of the New York police department. We observe that in giving the words of the "Star Spangled Banner" the author omits the third stanza. The sales agents of this book are the U.S. Cavalry Association, Fort Leavenworth, and the post exchange, Fort Wm. McKinley, P. I. The cost is \$2.50, postpaid.

In introducing President Taft for his speech at the dinner of the Aero Club in New York, Jan. 27, Robert J. Collier, president of the club, called his attention to the \$4,500,000 appropriated to further the science of aviation in France, and then reminded the President that Congress had appropriated only \$125,000 for the same purpose. When Mr. Taft arose to speak, he paid his respects to Ambassador Jusserand, who attended the dinner, and said that this country and France should be in good rivalry. He said he was aware of the penituousness of Congress and that the club was welcome to whatever influence his presence would have. Ambassador Jusserand in his speech, recited the history of aviation and paid a tribute to the aviators of the day. Others present were Brigadier General James Allen, U.S.A., Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., Capt. W. I. Chambers, U.S.N., Wilbur Wright, C. P. Rodgers, Capt. Charles de Forest Chandler, U.S.A., and Major A. W. Butt, U.S.A.

In a hearing before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, President Dearborn, of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, said a company had been formed to convert many of the present lake freighters into ocean carriers for the Panama traffic, taking them to pieces and transferring them. He opposed government owned steamships for the canal or the admission of foreign ships to coastwise trade, even under the American flag. "Either of these," he said, "would be the finishing blow to our merchant marine." He urged free passage through the canal for American coastwise trade.

The Pennsylvania branch of the U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association will hold a combination Naval Academy and West Point dinner in Philadelphia on the evening of March 2 next. The subscription price will be \$5 per plate, and check for same should be sent to Mr. J. W. Powell, Cramp Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia, Pa. All officers of the active and retired lists of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, all graduates and ex-students of the Naval Academy and Military Academy are urged to be present.

The orders directing the First United States Infantry to sail for Manila, on March 5, 1912, have been revoked, and the regiment will embark at Portland, Ore., about May 5, for station at Honolulu. The Twelfth United States Infantry, en route to the United States from Manila, will disembark at Monterey, Cal., for station at the Presidio of Monterey. It is due to arrive about Feb. 12. Company I, of the Engineers, will embark at San Francisco March 5 for Honolulu, instead of at Portland, Ore., as at first ordered.

The Ordnance Department has recently adopted and issued a new design for the belt cover of the belt-filling machine of the Vickers-Maxim automatic machine gun. This new design for the belt cover was designed and submitted by Second Lieut. Robert C. Cotton, Twentieth Infantry. The new model belt cover prevents several jams that were encountered previously in using the belt-filling machine, and therefore makes for a saving of time when the gun is in action.

The directory of officers resident in or near the District of Columbia, edition Jan. 1, 1912, compared with that of Jan. 1, 1911, indicates that 139 officers were relieved during the year and exactly the same number detailed, leaving 311 on duty on first-named date as against 314 on the latter. The difference of three is due to retirement. From 105 in 1899, the number passed the 200 mark in 1902 and in 1910 reached 306.

A Manila despatch of Jan. 27 says: "The Democratic primaries held this evening to elect delegates to the Territorial Presidential convention have resulted in a victory for the faction demanding that the Philippine administration be indorsed. The delegates elected have been pledged to this, though they will favor resolutions attacking President Taft."

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MOBILE ARMY.

Secretary of War Stimson submitted to the House of Representatives on Jan. 29 an important document in compliance with the request contained in House resolution 343 (introduced by Representative Bulkley, of Ohio), giving information covering the statements made in the annual report of the Secretary of War for the year 1911, concerning the distribution of the Mobile Army of the United States. We reprint the essential parts of the document. It gives the following as the

POSTS LOCATED FOR REASONS NOW OBSOLETE.

(1) The names of all Army posts which have been located in their present situations for reasons which are now totally obsolete:

Fort Apache, Ariz. (it is stated that a possibility of Indian trouble near the post still exists); Boise Barracks, Idaho; Fort Clark, Tenn.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; Fort Meade, S. Dak.; Fort Missoula, Mont.; Fort Riley, Kas.; Fort Robinson, Neb.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Fort Snelling, Minn.

While all these posts were established for reasons that are now obsolete, new conditions have since arisen which may require the continuance of a number of them.

POSTS LOCATED FOR REASONS PURELY LOCAL.

(2) The names of all Army posts which have been located in their present situations for reasons which were from the beginning purely local: This includes most of the posts which were established for Indian troubles, most of which were purely local:

Fort Apache, Boise Barracks, Fort Clark, Fort Huachuca, Fort Mackenzie, Fort Meade, Fort Missoula, Fort Robinson, Fort Sill, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

POSTS LOCATED BY FORMER INDIAN TROUBLES.

(3) The names of all Army posts which were originally placed where they are with reference to possible Indian troubles, and the names of such of these as may be placed where such troubles now are no longer possible:

Boise Barracks, Fort D. A. Russell, Fort Douglas, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Mackenzie, Fort Meade, Fort Missoula, Fort Riley, Fort Robinson, Fort Sill, and Fort Snelling.

Forces Clark and Huachuca were established not only with reference to possible Indian troubles, but to meet the possibility of cattle raids across the border.

ORGANIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MOBILE ARMY.

Secretary Stimson continues: "A careful study of the organization and distribution of the mobile forces of the Regular Army, both at home and abroad, is now being made by a committee of the General Staff. This subject is being considered in great detail, and upon the completion of this work and its approval by the Secretary of War, it will represent the complete policy of the War Department in this regard. In the preparation of this study it is assumed:

"First. That the strength of the mobile Army is to be the minimum consistent with present requirements. Second. That with the troops available, adequate forces must be provided for our foreign garrisons, bearing in mind the distinct tactical mission that each has to perform in case of war. As it is very probable that these organizations can not be augmented by re-enforcements from the United States after the outbreak of hostilities, it is essential that they be kept at full war strength at all times. Third. That with the remainder a mobile force is to be organized and strategically distributed within the United States.

"This study, in so far as it concerns the Philippines garrison, has been completed and the recommendations contained therein have been approved by the Secretary of War, who is now taking steps to inaugurate the changes proposed, it is expected, without going beyond the current appropriations.

"The details in regard to the organization and distribution of that portion of the mobile Army remaining within the territorial limits of the United States after the necessary detachments have been made for foreign service have not been worked out as yet, but the general conclusions of the board may be briefly summarized as follows:

"If the mobile Army is to be efficient its distribution must meet the following requirements:

"1. It must be favorable for the tactical training of the three arms combined (Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery).

"2. It must be favorable for the rapid concentration of the Army upon our northern or southern frontier or upon our eastern or western seaboard.

"3. It must favor the best use of the Army as a model for the general military training of the National Guard.

"4. It must favor the use of the Regular Army as a nucleus for the war organization of the National Guard and such volunteer forces as Congress may authorize to meet any possible military emergency.

"5. The distribution must favor economical administration with the view of developing the maximum return for the money appropriated for military purposes.

"6. The distribution must permit of a peace organization which will also be effective in war; that is, an organization which will permit a prompt expansion in time of war by means of a system of reserves.

TACTICAL GROUPS NEAR STRATEGIC CENTERS.

"These requirements can best be met by correcting the present dispersion of the mobile Army. The mobile Army is now scattered in 49 posts. It should be segregated into detachments of all arms, each of which can be readily assembled for team training by reasonable marches of concentration. Each of the several tactical groups should be stationed in the vicinity of strategic centers where facilities are favorable for transportation, administration, and supply. The exact location of these centers should depend upon a careful study of many considerations, but they may be approximately indicated as follows:

"2. Two, and possibly three, groups on the line between the St. Lawrence and Atlanta, covering the Atlantic seaboard.

"2. Two and possibly three groups on the line between Puget Sound and Los Angeles, covering the Pacific seaboard.

"3. At least two groups between the Great Lakes and the Rio Grande serving as first reserves for either seaboard and as nuclei for the development of the National Guard and volunteer forces to be organized in the interior of the continent.

"The number of groups to be organized is primarily restricted by the total strength of the mobile Army. No

group should contain less than a brigade of Infantry with a proper proportion of Cavalry, Field Artillery and special troops, and at least one group should contain a full tactical division. Proper tactical training demands the combined use of the three arms, and this can be secured only by massing the troops of each group in a single post or in several posts within marching distance of a common center. Without such concentration joint training can not be secured except at heavy expense for transportation. In addition to these detachments of all arms, there should be at least two independent Cavalry brigades.

"A study of the question indicates that the stationing of our present mobile Army in more than eight or possibly nine such groups would be inconsistent with the demands of maximum economy and tactical efficiency.

"The solution of this problem is apparently complicated by the fact that the posts now occupied by the mobile Army represents a large investment which must be abandoned if an efficient plant is to be established. But while most of the posts now occupied have lost their military value, the national military reservations have acquired a great value as real estate. As a business proposition it should be possible to refund the investment and largely finance the relocation of the Army from the proceeds of the sale of the real estate which is no longer needed for military purposes.

"It is believed that the Army can in this way be scientifically distributed at an expense little if any in excess of the proceeds of the sales of the properties to be abandoned.

"Studies at the War College indicate that if the present mobile Army were concentrated in eight posts, its cost would be reduced by about \$5,500,000 per annum. In six years this saving would pay for the new quartering of the mobile Army, even if nothing could be realized from the sale of real estate no longer needed.

NUCLEI OF STRATEGIC GROUPS.

"Having in view a distribution for military efficiency and economy, it may be said that the following posts are so located as to permit their being retained as nuclei or elements of strategic concentration groups:

"Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.—A large post or group of posts in the Buffalo or Albany region would meet all of the requirements referred to on page 5."

Concentration at Albany, where there is no post at present, it would tend to produce the maximum of effectiveness and economy, but the exact location of a center can only be made after detailed study of the whole region. Railways radiating from Buffalo are more numerous, and the ultimate solution rests upon consideration of all economic and strategic factors. The report continues:

"Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Near Chattanooga, Tenn. A desirable center, especially for a Cavalry brigade.

"Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.—A desirable center on account of the strategic location of Atlanta with reference to the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

"Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—The best strategic position for the southern frontier.

"Fort Lawton, Wash. (near Seattle), and Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (near Portland).—These posts are near the center of the Puget Sound strategic group, and one or both of them may be retained as stations in the group.

"The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.—One or both of these posts may properly be included in the California strategic group.

"In each of the following groups one or more posts may properly be retained as nuclei or elements of strategic concentration centers:

"Group 1: Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Sheridan, Ill.

"Group 2: Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Crook, Neb.; Fort Omaha, Neb.; Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Fort Riley, Kas.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

"Maximum economy and effectiveness would no doubt be secured by concentrating all of the troops in the region in one post or in a group of posts at one center of population, but practical considerations may prevent the full attainment of the ideal.

"In this group Fort Omaha, Fort Crook, Fort Des Moines and Fort Leavenworth are each about 100 miles from a common center. Fort Snelling and Jefferson Barracks are too distant from the other posts of the group to permit of concentration with the other units of the group for instructional purposes. Efficiency demands, therefore, that they should not be retained unless it is decided to make them stations for detachments of all arms. Fort Riley, with its reservation of 19,000 acres, will serve as a suitable station for a cavalry brigade and if used for this purpose will be near enough to the other stations of the group.

POSTS RETAINED FOR SPECIAL REASONS.

"The following posts can not be included in the general system of strategic centers, but should be retained for the special reasons indicated in each case.

"Fort Sill, Okla.—The large reservation available at this station is peculiarly adapted for use as a school of Artillery and musketry fire.

"Fort Bliss, Tex., and Fort Huachuca, Ariz.—The retention of these posts as Cavalry subposts on the southern border will probably be necessary for some time.

"Fort Myer, Va.—It will probably be necessary to retain a small garrison near the National Capital for escort duty and other ceremonial purposes."

The amount expended upon the eight posts constructed during the ten years ending June 30, 1911, is \$6,539,605.40. These posts are: Forts Benjamin Harrison, Davis (Alaska), Des Moines, Liscum (Alaska), Oglethorpe, Sill and W. H. Seward (Alaska), Presidio of Monterey. During this period \$30,645,797.76 has been expended upon the older posts, forty-one in number.

While in some cases only a small amount has been expended on construction, the plan in all has been that of a scattered garrison involving maximum expense for sewer, water, light, and communication systems and the maximum cost in money and men for maintenance and protection.

FAILURE OF FORMER CONCENTRATION PLANS.

In 1901 Secretary Root decided that a more concentrated system of garrisoning the mobile Army was necessary for economical administration and efficient training. Accordingly, he appointed a board of general officers to consider and make recommendations on the subject. The failure of this effort is easily traceable to three causes, Secretary Stimson says:

First. Lack of appreciation on part of the Army itself of the importance of concentration. The Army leaders has grown old under a system of scattered posts due to former Indian troubles. The board of general officers recommended 52 of the 65 Army posts for permanent occupation, 13 for temporary occupation, and the establishment of seven new posts. Army Regulations stated

nothing as to the importance of combined maneuvers, but dwelt strongly on the post commander's duty to make his post "an attractive home for the Army by every means available." For years a beautiful parklike reservation had been the surest means of gaining for the commanding officer favorable mention at the annual inspection. There had been no General Staff to consider the needs of the Army as a whole, no Chief of Staff to co-ordinate the idea of progressive subordinates and recommend the proper course of action. As a whole, the Army was not aware of its own shortcomings.

Second. The necessity for housing troops returning from the Philippine Islands. The termination of active hostilities, permitting the return of many troops who had to be cared for, led the board to recommend for temporary occupation 13 posts that were slated for ultimate abandonment. Had the troops been made to live at these posts, with minimum expenditure possible for repairs, millions would have been saved. But no definite idea of concentration existed, and great pressure was brought to bear to make the existing posts comfortable. Buildings of a type now recognized as extravagant were constructed. The amounts expended upon these posts became an argument against their abandonment. Doubtless this argument will again be used to prevent the concentration desired, the Secretary of War says.

Third. Local and political influences. Scarcely had Mr. Root appointed his board when the War Department was deluged with letters protesting against the abandonment of certain posts, urging the extension of others, and recommending the establishment of new.

Throughout his incumbency as Secretary of War, Mr. Root continued to represent the advisability of concentration, and actually effected it in Porto Rico. Our present large posts were started during those years, enabling better training to be given a portion of the mobile Army, but the abandonment of small posts made little progress. It is known that he urgently fought the re-establishment of Whipple Barracks, Ariz., as it would compel him "to throw away \$50,000 against his official judgment." Nevertheless, the post was re-established and over half a million expended in rebuilding it. It accommodates a battalion of Infantry (peace strength).

In 1905, the Secretary of War (Mr. Taft) urged the abandonment of posts smaller than a battalion. He brought forward the idea also of permanent stations for units and the discontinuance of frequent changes of stations. The tactical concentration of troops for training of the three arms combined had not yet been thought of, nor had it yet been appreciated that the enlisted man wanted to be a soldier instead of a laborer.

In 1906 Mr. Taft made the recommendation for the Army to be concentrated in brigades and regimental posts. He made definite recommendations for six brigade posts, and stated that there should be eight in all. It is noted that prior expenditures governed his selection, as four of the posts recommended were those on which the greatest amounts had been expended. The garrisons were withdrawn from eight of the smaller posts in 1905 and 1906.

While it does not relate to the mobile Army, it should be mentioned that during Mr. Taft's period as Secretary of War the concentration idea was put in operation in the Coast Artillery, many small posts being left in charge of caretakers.

In 1909, the Secretary of War (Mr. Dickinson) quoted in his annual report a memorandum of the General Staff as to the distribution of the Army, which invited attention to the extravagance and inefficiency caused by the past policy. This study was the first concrete exhibit of the subject, which Mr. Dickinson considered of vital importance. Three posts were abandoned during Mr. Dickinson's incumbency as Secretary of War.

The present Secretary of War is taking steps to provide for the economic administration of the forces in our insular possessions and in the Canal Zone.

In short, it may be stated that there has been a definite and natural evolution in the policy of Army distribution. The initial distribution was determined by the requirements of Indian warfare, and for some time after this distribution ceased to be necessary the personnel of the Army was still influenced by old traditions and old ideals. Later and more scientific study of the problem has pointed out that a mobile Army should be trained as a team of all arms and that any dispersion which prevents such training is made at the expense of efficiency and economy. This evolution has taken place in the Army itself, and the Army can not blame any other institution or persons for gradual development which is characteristic of evolution.

PRESENT DIFFICULTIES ANTICIPATED.

The most serious difficulties anticipated by the department in carrying out the proposed policies are the following: First. The opposition of communities to the abandonment of Army posts located in their vicinity. Second. The large original outlay probably necessary to establish the proposed system of locating garrisons at places that are strategically important. Third. The difficulty of obtaining a fair value for the buildings and land pertaining to the abandoned posts.

POSTS ABANDONED IN TEN YEARS.

The names and cost of Army posts which have been abandoned during the ten years ending June 30, 1911:

Total cost to date.

Fort Assinniboine, Mont.	\$915,178.30
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	27,139.80
Fort Brown, Tex.	246,787.32
Fort Duchesne, Utah	179,196.69
Eagle Pass, Tex.	Unknown
Fort Grant, Ariz.	79,568.07
Fort Niobrara, Neb.	143,458.95
Fort Ringgold, Tex.	98,724.70
San Diego Barracks, Cal.	7,134.21
Fort Thomas, Ky.	626,965.78
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	362,829.24
Fort Washakie, Wyo.	44,206.32
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	327,672.03

\$3,058,861.41

POSTS RECOMMENDED FOR ABANDONMENT.

The following posts should be abandoned as soon as suitable provision can be made elsewhere for their garrisons. Secretary Stimson says:

Total cost to date.

Fort Apache, Ariz. ¹	\$73,639.07
Boise Barracks, Idaho	398,049.73
Fort Brady, Mich.	445,104.17
Fort Clark, Tex.	138,748.23
Fort George Wright, Wash.	694,854.32
Fort Jay, N.Y. (mobile garrison only) ²	213,592.84

¹A possibility of Indian trouble near this post still exists.

²Not suitable for mobile troops, but should be retained as headquarters of the eastern division and as the site of the Eastern Military Prison.

Fort Lincoln, N. Dak.	618,459.27
Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.	428,136.67
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	224,028.50
Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.	1,218,966.00
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	652,934.39
Fort Meade, S. Dak.	1,225,787.93
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	428,547.85
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	337,637.50
Fort Wayne, Mich.	542,354.62
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	602,015.69
Fort Wm. Henry Harrison, Mont.	478,882.58
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.	806,511.51

GARRISONS TO BE ULTIMATELY WITHDRAWN.

The following posts are not located with a view of securing economy of administration and supply or a full measure of military effectiveness. Their garrisons should not be increased and should ultimately be withdrawn to such concentration centers as Congress may authorize:

Total cost to date.	
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.	\$1,007,459.61
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	938,647.33
Fort Robinson, Neb.	1,071,122.28
Fort Missoula, Mont.	593,941.00
Fort Logan, Colo.	819,253.85
Fort Douglas, Utah	919,229.71

(Salt Lake City is a strategic point on account of the railway radiation, but this in itself is not sufficient reason for stationing a regiment at Fort Douglas. Such a regiment must forfeit opportunities of field training in combination with the other arms (Cavalry and Field Artillery), except at heavy expense for rail transportation.)

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	4,925,486.15
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(This post is not located with a view to maximum economy or strategic effectiveness.

Its position in a sparsely settled region involves an increased cost for transportation of manufactured supplies, and its distance from recruiting centers makes the recruitment of its garrison more costly. But there are sufficient quarters at the post for a detachment of all arms, with ample facilities for training. There is an abundant water supply at the post, and climate and sanitary conditions are excellent. There is a large maneuver ground within easy marching distance of the post.)

ESTIMATED ECONOMY BY CONCENTRATION.

The estimated annual saving in money which would follow an efficient and economical distribution of the mobile Army, assuming said Army to remain at its present size, and the estimated increase in number of officers and men which could efficiently be made in the mobile Army were it properly distributed within the present annual cost of maintaining the Army, is as follows:

Quartermaster's Department	\$5,036,138
Subsistence Department	220,000
Medical Department	91,800
Pay Department	159,100

Total estimate \$5,507,038

The estimates made were based upon the assumption of a concentration in eight strategic areas, using such data as were immediately available. They are believed to be conservative. This saving would, if devoted to military purposes, enable ten regiments of Infantry, with an enlisted strength of 900 men each, to be added to the mobile Army. This allows \$500 as an average annual cost for each enlisted man and nearly \$900,000 per year for overhead charges, due to the increased administration expenses.

Or it would enable each company, troop, and battery of the mobile Army to be increased by 20 privates, allowing \$500 per year per man. The usual estimate of \$1,100 per rifle is erroneous, as it charges to the enlisted man the full cost of maintenance of the Army, while over 50 per cent. of this cost is not affected by an increase or decrease in the enlisted force.

Or it would pay the cost of 100,000 reservists at an annual cost of \$55 per man, a number sufficient to bring the entire mobile Army to war strength and to form the necessary depot battalion from which losses would be replaced, thus doing away with the necessity for filling the ranks of the highly trained organizations with raw recruits in an emergency requiring the highest state of efficiency in our first line of defense.

In addition to this actual increase in numbers, there would be an increase in effective officers and men by returning to duty those now on extra and special duty. This is estimated as five per cent. of the strength. The reduction in men required for guard and fatigue duties would add an additional five per cent. to the number available for daily training. In event of a sudden call the number of men available to take the field would be between five and ten per cent. greater than at present, as there would not be necessary the many detachments of caretakers. This would be more marked in the Medical Department than in the line, since each of the 49 post hospitals would have to be kept in operation for the care of the sick, who could not be abandoned, while under the concentrated system there would be but eight hospitals to be continued.

The great items of pay and clothing are not affected at all by the redistributions, and the subsistence only slightly. The expenses of the Coast Artillery Corps are unchanged, and the foreign garrisons have not been considered.

With reference to the foreign garrisons, it might be stated that the plan for concentration is now being put into effect in the insular possessions and Panama. The necessity for increasing the garrison of Oahu and for establishing that in the Canal Zone would have caused a great increase in the transport service had the system of changing regiments and scattered garrisons been continued. With the changes already approved and those under consideration it is believed that the water transportation for all these garrisons will cost little if any more than the cost in the past for the Philippine garrison alone. While this will not decrease expenses, it will prevent an otherwise necessary increase.

In so far as it has been practicable the principle of concentration has been put in operation for the Coast Artillery, and the result has been increased economy, ease, and efficiency of administration.

The United Mine Workers in their meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 27, adopted an amendment to their constitution barring those connected with the Boy Scout movement from admission to the order. "The Boy Scout movement is a detriment to the labor movement," said Delegate Herron. "The Boy Scouts are young thugs and strike breakers and we ought to oppose the movement in every way."

TRIBUTE TO REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The proposed change in the management of the Revenue Cutter Service called out the following deserved tribute to the excellent record made by this Service in the New York Maritime Register of Jan. 24: "The endorsement by the President of the recommendation of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency that the Revenue Cutter Service be abolished comes as a great surprise, and in its nature is most alarming. The consequences that would follow the placing of this Service under any other department that is not familiar with its operation would undoubtedly greatly lessen the protection that it affords our coastwise commerce. The value of this Service is well illustrated in the work that has been performed during the present winter season. Within the past few weeks a large number of helpless vessels have received aid, and the value in the aggregate of the property thus saved runs into the millions. The Revenue Cutter Service is of inestimable value to our coastwise commerce. To abolish it for the purpose of an apparent saving of an insignificant million of dollars as compared to the many millions it saves to our shipping and commercial interests, when viewed in the light of reason, is not economy, but an entire disregard of what makes for it."

It is such testimonies as this, with that of Mr. Raven published last week, from purely maritime sources that make it difficult to understand where the ultimate economy is going to be effected by the change proposed. Unluckily for a public knowledge of the Revenue Cutter Service, its deeds are done far from the public eye, out on the trackless deep, where the demons of storm and disaster are the most frequent witnesses of the feats of daring and self-sacrifice that have so endeared this patient, modest service to all seafaring men that a petition to the President protesting against interference with the Revenue Cutter Service is being circulated on the Maritime Exchange of New York.

There would doubtless not be so general an objection from maritime interests to the plans for the future of the Revenue Cutter Service if they provided for its transfer to the Navy and the Department of Commerce and Labor with a proper apportionment of duties. What has stirred up so wide an opposition from marine folk was the belief the President favored the abolition of the Service, without which commercial shipping would be deprived of most valuable assistance.

The work of the Revenue Cutter Service in giving aid to distressed vessels is illustratively described in the Sunday Journal of Providence, R. I., of Jan. 21. It calls the Service the "deep sea patrol." Pictures of the Acushnet, Seneca and Gresham, three ships well known to mariners, are given. Providence is in a region whose raging waters in a storm have been often robbed of their prey by the quick work of the fleet or single vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service. The sturdy type of vessel represented in the cutter fleet is indicated by the Journal's description of the Acushnet. The Acushnet is more of a sea-going tug than a cutter. Like the rest of her sisters she is equipped with wireless. She is built to stand any sea and has powerful engines that so far have enabled her to tow into port every schooner in distress to which she has been called. One of her notable feats of last season was the saving of the three-masted Susan A. Pickering. "It would have been good by for the vessel and maybe for us if the Acushnet hadn't happened along when she did," said the captain of the Mabel E. Goss, that had dragged her anchor and was in danger of hitting the Sow and Pigs Ledge. "That is an old, old story with the men of the Service," says the Providence appreciation.

Outside the Services it is not generally known to what an extent the Revenue Cutter Service has taken part in active fighting in its long history of faithful service. The first appointments of officers in the R.C.S. were made from among those who had served in the Continental Navy, and the first commission granted by President Washington to any officer afloat was issued to Capt. Hopley Yeaton, who had previously served as a lieutenant on the frigates Raleigh and Dean, of the Continental Navy. The Service, when established in August, 1790, was recognized as an important part of the national defense. This is evidenced by the fact that in the expedition sent to the West Indies in 1798 to operate against French privateers and French commerce eight cutters participated, carrying a total of ninety-six guns and 416 men. This naval expedition consisted of about twenty vessels in all. Of the twenty-two prizes taken by our forces in the next few years the revenue cutters captured sixteen unaided and assisted in the capture of two others. The cutter Pickering made two cruises to the West Indies and captured ten prizes, one of which carried forty-four guns and 200 men—three times her own force. This vessel sailed a third time, Aug. 20, 1800, in company with the frigate Insurgent, to join the squadron off Guadalupe, but nothing was ever heard of either vessel. They evidently foundered in the September hurricanes.

In the War of 1812 the revenue cutters captured some fourteen British vessels. An illustration of the devotion to duty exhibited by the officers and men of the Service in that war is to be found in the defense of the Eagle, Capt. Frederick Lee, in Long Island Sound. On the morning of Oct. 11, 1814, the Eagle was sighted and pursued by two British vessels, the brig Dispatch, of eighteen guns, and a sloop. The cutter was run ashore near Negro Head, Long Island, stripped of her sails and rigging, and her guns dragged up a high bluff, from which point of vantage her crew fought the two British vessels from nine o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon. When their ammunition was exhausted they fired back the enemy's shot that lodged against the hill, tearing up the ship's log book to make cartridges. Near evening the enemy withdrew, and the next day Captain Lee floated the Eagle and was about to remove her when the enemy returned and this time succeeded in securing their prize. During the engagement the flag flying on the Eagle was shot away three times and was each time replaced by volunteers from the crew on the hill. Revenue cutters participated in the campaign against the Seminole Indians in 1836 and from three to five vessels operated on the coasts of Florida. A provisional fleet of revenue cutters participated in the war with Mexico.

The revenue cutter Harriet Lane, named for the niece of President Buchanan, was part of the naval expedition against Paraguay in 1858. Later she took part in the capture of the fortifications at Hatteras Inlet in the Civil War. The Service participated with credit in the Civil War, both in naval engagements and in the blockade of the Southern ports, taking part in the attack on Fort Hatteras, in the reconnaissance of the batteries of

Norfolk, in the bombardment of Drewry's Bluff, on the James River, and in operations in the Chesapeake Bay. In the Spanish-American War there were thirteen revenue cutters co-operating with the Navy. The cutter Hudson rescued the torpedo boat Winslow from imminent danger of destruction by the shore batteries at Cardenas, Cuba. Congress awarded to Lieutenant Newcomb, C.O. of the Hudson, a gold medal, and silver and bronze medals, respectively, to the officers and members of the crew. "The work of the Revenue Cutter Service," well says *Shipping Illustrated*, "consists in the enforcement of almost every statute bearing upon the maritime interests of the nation."

ARMY LONGEVITY CLAIMS.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has denied the application of Col. Albert Todd, U.S.A., retired, for a mandamus upon the Auditor of the War Department and the Comptroller of the Treasury requiring them to consider his claim for Army longevity pay upon its merits. The court admits the justice and legality of the claim, but says that the question whether it will be further considered by the Treasury Department is a matter entirely within the discretion of the accounting officers, and that the court has no right to interfere with their conclusion upon the case. After reviewing the history of the claim for longevity based upon cadet service, the court says:

"The court overruled the demurrer, holding that what is sought by the relator is not the performance of a mere ministerial act, but the reversal of the judgment of the accounting officers of the Treasury and that the only remedy of relator was by action in the Court of Claims, which is now barred by limitations. Relator electing to stand upon his demurrer, the rule to show cause was discharged and the petition dismissed.

"Mandamus is an extraordinary writ that may be granted by courts to enforce a ministerial duty plainly defined and required by law. It cannot be perverted to serve the purpose of an ordinary suit or to operate as a writ of error. The extent of the power that may be asserted by the Federal courts over executive officers through this writ has been plainly defined by the Supreme Court of the United States in numerous decisions which it is unnecessary to cite.

"The principle directly applicable here may be restated as follows: Where the duty to be performed is judicial in its nature the judicial power may be invoked to compel the reception and consideration of the claim, demand or action, that is the taking of jurisdiction and the grant of an opportunity for hearing in a proper case, but it cannot be exercised to direct the officer in the decision that he may render after taking jurisdiction. In our opinion the principles stated above were correctly applied by the learned trial justice to the facts disclosed by the pleadings in this case.

"Without consuming time with a recital of the several acts of Congress defining the powers and duties of the accounting officers of the Treasury it is sufficient to say that they were charged with the duty of examining the claims of officers of the Army, such as this, and settling their accounts for pay and allowances under the statutes providing therefor. Relator's claim was therefore properly presented to them both first and last. When the claim was first presented in 1890 this duty was performed by the predecessors of the defendants, who after consideration rejected the claim. This decision was made Dec. 15, 1890, and certified to the claimant. There was no right of appeal from that decision to the District Courts, but under the statute conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of suits against the United States the relator was entitled to an action in that court to establish the validity of his claim after its rejection by the Treasury officials. Their adverse decision was no bar; it merely afforded the occasion for the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred upon the court. Instead of availing himself of that right as some other officers did, the relator suffered his claim to slumber for nearly twenty years. His right of action in the Court of Claims having become barred by the Statute of Limitations, relating to remedies in that court, he again presented his claim to the then Auditor and Comptroller in October, 1910.

"Contending that the former decision was in open disregard of the plain provisions of Sec. 1262 and of the decisions heretofore mentioned, he demanded that they vacate or disregard the former decision and resettle his account by allowing the sum claimed to be due. They did not refuse to receive the claim or to consider it, but after hearing rejected it on the ground that it was beyond their power to set aside the decision of their predecessors for mistake of law made therein. In other words, their decision was that before the Treasury Department the demand had become *res judicata*. The relator contends that this was not the consideration of his case 'upon its merits' that he was entitled to. What he regards as the consideration of the case upon its merits is expressed in the allegations and prayers of his petition. In short, it was to disregard the former decision because palpably erroneous and in obedience to the meaning of Sec. 1262 as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States in the decision referred to, to resettle the account and allow the demand. Doubtless if the defendants had felt themselves at liberty to re-adjudicate the claim they would have allowed it, but before allowance they had to determine whether they were concluded by the former decision. As set out in the answer it was decided many years ago by the accounting officers of the Treasury that they have not the power to reopen and review the decisions of their predecessors save when by reason of mistake or ignorance of fact it would be clearly inequitable and unjust that the decision should stand. This rule they say has been followed for many years and has been confirmed by judicial decision. See *United States v. Bank of Metropolis*, 15 Peters, 377-400.

"This involves an important question of law which, however, we are not called upon to decide. Assuming for the sake of the argument that they did have the power, it does not follow that they were necessarily bound to exercise it. If they had the power there was no law imposing its exercise upon them as a plain ministerial duty upon the demand of a claimant. Whether they would do so or not therefore involved the exercise of discretion, and that discretion is beyond the control of any judicial tribunal. *Riverside Oil Company v. Hitchcock*, 190 U.S., 316-324. Discussing in that case the decisions of an executive officer, Mr. Justice Peckham said: 'Whether he decided right or wrong is not the question. Having jurisdiction to decide at all, he had necessarily jurisdiction, and it was his duty to decide as he thought the law was, and the courts have no power whatever under those circumstances to review his determination by mandamus or injunction.'

"And it was further said, in language applicable to this case: 'Nor does the fact that no writ of error will

lie in such a case as this by which to review the judgment of the Secretary furnish any foundation for the claim that mandamus may therefore be awarded. The responsibility as well as the power rests with the Secretary, uncontrolled by the courts.' *Idem*, p. 325.

"If the relator, as would seem to be the case, was denied a just demand by the original decision of the Treasury officials, the Congress alone has the power to furnish relief. By resting our decision upon the single ground stated, we are not to be understood as having considered, much less decided, any other questions that have been argued. For the reasons given, the judgment will be affirmed with costs."

It is understood that the attorneys for Colonel Todd, Messrs. King and King, have reached the conclusion that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States over an appeal from this decision is a matter of very great doubt and that it is probably not worth while to take further steps with a view to getting the case before the Supreme Court. The only way in which it will be possible to secure the determination of a court upon the right of the accounting officers to consider this and other like claims which were rejected by the Second Comptroller in 1890 would be by a voluntary reference of the question to the Court of Claims by the Treasury Department. Mr. William B. King, of that firm, has recently made an oral argument upon that subject, but the practice of the Treasury Department is so firmly settled against the reconsideration of claims once rejected that no hope is entertained that it will be willing, voluntarily, to ask the Court of Claims for its opinion on the subject. In the absence of any other opportunity for judicial proceedings recourse must now be had to Congress, and a bill has already been introduced in the Senate and is being actively pushed in the hope that it may be once more reported by the Senate Committee and passed by the Senate. The prospects in the House at the present session for any legislation involving the probable payment of money are not very promising.

THE HAWAIIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Judge Sidney Ballou, from far away Hawaii, is the first delegate to the Navy League Convention to be held in Washington beginning Feb. 22 to report at the League headquarters in the Southern Building. The Judge was immediately assigned to a committee on the arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates at the Naval Academy, and became as busy as a member of the board of trustees of a county fair.

Judge Ballou is as deeply interested in the maintenance of an adequate Navy as the chairman of the delegation from an interior town who comes to Washington asking for an appropriation for a new post-office. With Hawaii and the Philippines the Navy is a local issue. In the islands the people regard the Navy as their chief defense against the aggressions of the other nations, and especially a protection against the growing power of Japan. Judge Ballou is not an alarmist and was not prone to discuss the "yellow peril," but stated frankly that conditions in the Pacific demand an adequate navy.

"I do not doubt the sincerity of the peace professions of the officials of the Japanese government," said Judge Ballou. "In my opinion Japanese statesmen are not seeking for a cause for war with this country. Viewed from an unprejudiced standpoint, it must be admitted that Japan has been remarkably patient with us, and those in authority are seeking to avoid war rather than to bring it on.

"At the same time those who have given the subject any serious thought must admit that certain conditions exist which are beyond the control of either the statesmen in this country or in Japan, which in time must bring on a conflict between the two nations. Naturally an ambitious nation like Japan can scarcely be expected to submit to a discrimination against its citizens like that which exists in this country to-day. We have only recently demanded that Russia should not discriminate against our Jewish citizens in issuing passports, but we have nothing like the grievance against Russia on this score that Japan has against us, as her passport regulations applies only to one class, while we are excluding all Japanese and restricting the rights of those that are already in this country.

"At the same time everybody recognizes that the Federal Government does not possess the power to force the states to place the Japanese people on an equality with immigrants from other countries. Even if the Federal Government was empowered to do so we realize that the people of the country would not submit to such a condition. The people in this country would soon put any party out of power which would remove the restrictions upon Japanese immigration and allow the people of that empire to become citizens of this country. Sooner or later the Japanese government will be forced by the sentiment of that country to make demands upon this Government with which it cannot comply, and a conflict will be the result.

"Everybody in Hawaii understands this, and cannot see why the people in this country do not appreciate the importance of an adequate navy to hold the Pacific Ocean. I do not believe that it is necessary to create a Pacific Fleet superior to the entire navy of Japan. It appears to me that we should maintain an undivided battleship fleet of overwhelming superiority to that of Japan, but it will not be necessary to keep it in the Pacific. We ought to have a fleet of modern battleship cruisers fast enough to avoid conflict with a superior naval force and still strong enough to check the movement of troops across the ocean in transports until the arrival of the united battleship force from the Atlantic."

THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION.

A large number of officers of the Army and National Guard, representing all military posts in the harbor of New York as well as every command in the vicinity, embodied in the provisional "First Field Army," assembled on Saturday evening, Jan. 27, at the armory of the 22d Regiment of Engineers, N.G.N.Y., in New York city, to attend the thirty-third annual general meeting of the Military Service Institution of the United States.

In the unavoidable absence of the new president, General Grant, the chair was taken by Bvt. Brig. Gen. Walter B. Hotchkiss (Colonel, 22d Engrs.). The program comprised two addresses—one by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, on "Mobilization and Maneuvers"; and one by Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, Gen. Staff, on the new Infantry Drill Regulations.

Owing to the sudden death of General Bliss's mother he was unable to be present, but his paper was read by Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept. The writer set forth

the difference between the European and American methods; urged the organization of brigades and divisions in readiness for immediate field service; the necessity of a permanent arrangement between the Government and the railroads by legislation, perhaps as a requisite factor in prompt mobilization; needed changes in methods of assignment of quartermasters and medical officers for sudden field duty, etc.

General Bliss wrote that the chief lesson of our late mobilization on the Mexican border in Texas was that the railroads of the country cannot do much more than handle their current business, whereas other nations have war time tables all worked out in advance and are ready at an hour's warning to have great bodies of troops on the rails. A hostile fleet of battleships half way between Asia and Honolulu could beat to the coast of southern California a single division of our troops sent only from San Francisco to San Diego unless every railroad on the coast were instantly seized by the military, in General Bliss's opinion. The paper pointed out that the first lesson of Texas last summer was: "The railroads must be 'mobilized'."

Lesson number two was the "inadaptability of the present Army post system of organization and administration to the rapid and orderly formation of considerable units for field service." General Bliss also proposes a new method of providing a reserve from the discharged men of the Regular Army by enlisting two classes—one for three years and one for one year—such enlistments to be made on the basis of the war strength. General Bliss's recent experience on the Mexican border gave weight to his remarks. The paper brought out a spirited discussion by Colonels Mills, Whistler, Bates, Gardiner, Major Johnson and others.

Captain Bjornstad gave an interesting exposition of the reasons governing the changes in the Drill Regulations with blackboard demonstrations. Both papers will appear in the Journal, M.S.I., for March.

A MISLEADING PAMPHLET.

A very misleading pamphlet has been prepared by the Bremerton and Charleston commercial clubs and will be sent to every member of Congress. It gives reasons why the new naval dry-dock should be located at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. This document maintains that the conditions involved in the building of the new dock recommended by the Secretary of the Navy can not be met at Mare Island. Should the dock be built elsewhere on San Francisco Bay the purchase of ground and the building of shops would be necessary. It is pointed out that Mare Island now has two docks and that more than \$17,000,000 has been spent on the yard. Figures are given showing the comparative cost, size, and time of construction of the docks at Mare Island and Puget Sound. Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, U.S.A., retired, "the first commander of the Puget Sound Yard," is quoted as strongly favoring the Sound as the site of the new dock. Much weight is given to the safety from attack which the site would give to the dock. A few heavy batteries and an efficient system of mines and torpedoes would make the entrances to the passage impregnable so that the yard could be captured only by land forces." At this point in the pamphlet appears a statement that might better have been omitted since it does not accord with the opinions of Army officers who have studied the danger of the Pacific coast from a foreign invasion. The questionable statement is as follows: "No American will ever admit that a foreign army could ever be landed on our soil and advanced to this point without being captured. Port Orchard can therefore be considered as a perfectly safe haven in any war, not only to disabled men-of-war but also as a port of refuge to our merchant marine."

Not only has an American made this admission but no less an authority on Pacific Coast defenses than Col. Garland N. Whistler, U.S.A., who when district commander for Puget Sound of the Coast Artillery Corps, on Nov. 11, 1910, warned the people of Washington of their helpless condition in case of an invasion. The occasion was the celebration of the laying of the cornerstone of the National Guard armory at Bellingham, Wash. After pleading with his audience to use every possible influence to foster the corps and thus help to protect Puget Sound, "the key to the whole Pacific coast," Colonel Whistler said:

"On the Puget Sound here you hold a peculiar position. The Cascade passes are behind you and any one of them can be held by a regiment against an Army. If one single division of an enemy attacking the Pacific Coast make good a landing it can march inland, occupy the passes, and hold them indefinitely against an army from the East. It is of vital importance to organize a strong body of citizen soldiery to hold this key to the country."

This is precisely the view of the helplessness of the Pacific Coast taken by Homer Lea in his book, "The Valor of Ignorance," which published several years ago has had a most beneficial influence in changing western coast opinion regarding its openness to attack. At a speech in San Diego, Cal., in December, 1910, General Lea, in explaining the defenselessness of the coast, said: "With the exception of the American Navy we are less able to defend ourselves to-day than we were at any other time in our history." General Lea described the defenselessness of the cities on the Pacific Coast. He explained that an invading army would not land at the fortified ports. An attack would not be made through the Golden Gate. "Once an enemy lands within fifty miles of our coast cities, those cities would fall without a shot," he went on. "You might as well put your fortifications on the top of Bitter Root Mountains or sink them into your rivers and harbors." This does not sound as if this American believed "no foreign army could ever be landed on our soil." An account of the address of Colonel Whistler can be found in our issue of Nov. 26, 1910, page 356, and that of General Lea is in our issue of Dec. 31, 1910, page 501. We could multiply instances of similar warnings that have been given to the American people relative to their insecurity along the shores of the Pacific.

It is unfortunate that at this time when efforts are being put forth to bring Congress and State Legislatures to a realization of the necessity of providing greater coast defenses for the Pacific slope a pamphlet should be laid before the members of the Senate and House which seeks to make it appear that no foreign army "could ever be landed" on the Pacific coast. To circulate this leaflet as it is now printed would do a positive injury to the cause of national defense and the clubs instrumental in printing it should at once recall it from circulation and issue another approved by Army officers familiar with the dangers of the Pacific Coast from invasion. The advocacy of Puget Sound as a site for the new dock does not warrant an attack, even though

unintentional, upon the system of coast defenses which has been worked up to its present stage of development with much difficulty and with much overcoming of Congressional apathy.

FRENCH NAVAL MATTERS.

[FROM OUR FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.]

The question of the military utilization of pre-Dreadnought ships in our time of all-big-gun mastodons is naturally one which preoccupies all admiralties. French experts divide them into three categories. First, those battleships that possess neither the power (12-inch weapons) to deal decisive blows nor the complete and stout belt necessary to withstand them and are of no use in the battle line. To that class belong the ten German Kaiser-Wettins and even the ten Deutschlands (though the latter have a modern armament), and the Austro-Italian Hapsburgs, Erzherzogs, St. Bons, that carry nothing above the 9-10-inch calibers. The second category comprises ships having 12-inch ordnance, but too deficient in protection (either through partial, narrow or thin belts) to be placed with advantage in the battle line against Dreadnoughts. Such are the British Majestics, Canopuses, Duncans, Formidables; the French Carnots and Charlemagnes; the U.S. Alabamas, Ohios; the Italian Brins and Romas.

The third category consists of 12-inch gun ships the armor defense of which is complete and efficient, and which are certain to have a say against the most powerful antagonists. The American Navy possesses the greatest number of units of this class, namely, thirteen; the five Virginias, the six Louisianas and the two Idahos. These ships, on account of their enormous volume of fire and extensive armored surface, would prove no mean opponents to so-called Dreadnoughts of the Nassau and Danton types, as the following comparison shows:

Louisiana.	Virginia.	Nassau.	Danton.
Displacement ..	16,500	15,000	18,500
Belt (inches). 11 to 4	11 to 4	11 to 5	10 to 6
Guns (inches). 4 12	4 12	12 11	4 12
8 8	8 8	12 6	12 9.4
12 7	12 6
B'dside (kilos) 2,502	2,570	3,000	3,080
— per minute. 7,290	7,966	8,200	7,480

But, of course, at long range where penetration is the main factor, the heavy shells of the German and French ships would secure an initial and decisive advantage. Great Britain has only the eight King Edwards and the two Nelsons which could be risked in line against the Nassaus and Dantons. And as to France, she has the five Patries of 15,000 tons, which, considering the water line alone, are the best protected among pre-Dreadnoughts, as their belt, varying in thickness from eleven inches to seven inches, has a width of fourteen feet, eight of which are above water.

THE POWDER QUESTION.

The Toulon court-martial under Admiral Jauréguiberry acquitted of all blame the officers of the ill-fated battle ship *Liberté*, though the evidence left no doubt as to the existence of a certain "laissez-aller" on board and of neglect on the part of the commanding officers, who were severely blamed by the admiral-president. It was made clear that at the time of the early explosions no one was in regular command of the "cuirassé," with the result that the utmost confusion ensued, valuable time being wasted. Engineer-commander Funereau went so far as to offer to demonstrate to the jury that had there been anything like good discipline on board the flooding arrangements could have been worked in twelve minutes and the ship saved. This contention, however, found no favor with the court, and, indeed, it has against it the fact that flooding arrangements are defective on board all French ships, as a recent investigation has shown. Thus, judicially speaking, the *Liberté* affair has come to a close, and "combustion spontanée" of B powder remains the official explanation of the disaster. Though this view has received some support from the disclosures that have just been made as to the incredible carelessness and anarchy prevailing in the state powder factories, the true causes of the catastrophe continue to appear as mysterious as ever to the bulk of public opinion.

The version of foul play or "sabotage" has very many partisans. These pertinently ask why such fearful mishaps should be a monopoly of the French navy and of Toulon, that notorious center of anarchy, indiscipline and corruption? They do not quite understand why explosions should happen always in first class units, instead of in small ships, where the storage of ammunition is more or less defective. And they significantly remark that misfortune befell the French battleship in which discipline was not of the best, which comprised many suspicious characters among her crews, and was commanded by an officer alleged to owe his promotion merely to the support (the well known "piston") of his brother, a well known anti-militaristic député. And, again, why that devilish powder should take on itself to explode on a Monday morning (which is the morrow of a Sunday!) when half the crew were on shore on more or less regular leave (!) and the watch was relaxed. No wonder ex-Minister of Marine de Lanessan should have declared that anarchy alone caused the loss of the *Liberté*.

The government's factories are now working night and day, under rigid control, to replace the several million dollars' worth of ammunition that have been destroyed. For the present the B powder is to be preserved, though its lack of stability inspires little confidence. Still, it is generally held by experts to be a splendid propellant—when in pure state. Those in the know confidently assert that before many months have elapsed the "marine française" will be in possession of a new powder combining with the remarkable qualities of the B species the greater stability required for service at sea. As a matter of fact, the whole question of the ammunition has come anew on the "tapis," and especially the advisability of increasing to five per cent. (or even more) of the total weight the explosive capacity of armor piercing shells, now containing only three per cent. mélinitite, and interesting developments are expected in this direction.

TRIALS OF NEW SHIPS.

The 18,000-ton battleship *Vergniaud*, that has just ended her trials, has proved the slowest unit of her series, as the following comparison demonstrates:

Ships.	Boilers.	24-hour trial.	10-hour.	3-hour.
Voltaire (Belleville)...	18.63	19.78	20.66	
Danton (Belleville)...	18.16	19.44	20.18	
Mirabeau (Belleville)...	18.27	19.57	19.73	
Condorcet (Nicausse)...	18.02	19.31	19.75	
Diderot (Nicausse)...	18.40	19.48	19.8	
Vergniaud (Nicausse)...	17.74	19.20	19.65	

The inferiority of the ships fitted with the Nicausse

type of boilers is most marked, all the more so that the advantage of economical steaming is also on the side of the Bellevilles.

Four new destroyers have accomplished their trials. The results compare as follows:

Turbines.	Casque.	Bouclier.	Fourche.	Cimenterre.
Parsons.	744	660	750	740
Displacement ..	14,400	14,400	15,000	16,000
Nominal engine power.	34.9	35.34	33.8	38.75

These ships resemble the U.S. *Flusser* with their high freeboard forward and good nautical qualities. They carry two 4-inch and four 9-pounder guns, and are now the strongest boats of their class in the Middle Sea.

The Paris Admiralty has just awarded contracts for three battleships, two of which, in pursuance of the Naval Law, are to be laid down shortly at Brest and Lorient, and the third, in replacement of the ill-fated *Liberté*, is to be constructed by the Creusot firm at Bordeaux. An effort is to be made to complete these ships in thirty months (instead of in three years), and in view of the increased capabilities of Gallic dockyards, as illustrated by the very rapid building of the *Courbet* and *Bart*, there is good ground to hope that this will be achieved, and that by the end of 1914 the French navy will be able to put into line, in addition to the six *Dantons* and four *Courbets*, three powerful super-Dreadnoughts of 24,000 tons. The entry into service of these formidable newcomers, that will carry ten 13.4-inch disposed on the central line, will have for effect to establish without controversy the supremacy which France means to maintain in the Middle Sea.

COULD PARIS BE DEFENDED?

While the huge system of fortifications erected round Paris (some sixty forts and redoubts, forming a perimeter of over 130 kilometers) renders it absolutely safe against a bombardment, it is a question if the French "capitale" is now in a position to renew the resistance of a few months which it opposed to the Germans in 1870-71. Not Teutonic guns and bayonets, but famine is the enemy most to be feared for the four million people now dwelling within the area of the camp retranché. And there are good authorities to maintain that a mere partial blockade having for effect to stop the railway service to the provinces would have promptly for effect to starve the Gay City into surrender within a few weeks. What permitted the resistance to be prolonged for several months forty years ago was the presence in the "capitale" of 100,000 cab horses, but with the advent of motoring this source of meat supply has now disappeared. Hence the importance of the Paris ship canal to Rouen (long projected), that will permit cargo boats to reach the city under the protection of gunboats, and will make Paris impregnable. French military men, however, are confident the next war will see no siege of Paris, and, indeed, optimism prevails in the army.

The contention made in this JOURNAL (issue of Sept. 9, page 322), as well as in the work of Colonel Boucher (*La France victorieuse dans la guerre de demain*), that it is the interest of the Gallic army to deliver the first and decisive battle in a Franco-German war at proximity of the huge barrier (sixty forts mounting over 2,000 guns) erected at the frontier, so as to bring to bear on the enemy at the critical moment the whole of the defensive and offensive means of action of the country, has met with very strong protests on the part of many officers, who contend that a vigorous, quick offensive is the only system of tactics that has ever led to good results. Caesar's judgment, "More than men at the first shock, worse than women at the second," is always true of Frenchmen of to-day, and a policy is wrong that goes encounter to the national temperament and to the lessons of history. It is also the authoritative opinion of the reputed leader, General Langlois, that mobility, "guerre de mouvement," must be the motto of the French army in the next war—and such is the official doctrine adopted by the "Conseil supérieur de la Guerre."

French military men are, naturally enough, yet under the impression of the mistakes committed in the last war, when most defeats (Metz, Villersexel, Champigny, etc.) were due to the want of the offensive spirit on the part of chiefs. Still, the much improved range and destructive power of armament must, as shown in Manchuria, be taken into account.

T. B. GAUTREAU.

HOW JOKING HURTS THE FRENCH ARMY.

Joking is blamed for causing a reduction in re-enlistments in the French army. This charge is made not in a light vein, but in a serious study of the army appearing in the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* of Paris, based on the report to the French Chamber by M. Clément on the condition of the army in 1911 and the reforms necessary for 1912. The number of the non-commissioned officers is maintained and the recruiting of this branch is assured, but the re-enlistment of corporals and privates shows a falling off. In 1909 the re-enlistments of corporals was 3,037, and in 1910 the number was only 2,593; of privates the re-enlistments were 2,931 in 1909 and 2,204 in 1910. Among the causes given for this falling off the French magazine places the stale joke of which the re-enlisted men are the butt in each regiment. As soon as a man re-enlists the jokers of the regiment hurl at him the question: "You have nothing to eat at home, eh?" and the man's self-respect is hurt. Our French contemporary says of this cheap wit: "Severe repression of this sort of 'pleasantry,' which constitutes an undeniable display of anti-militarism, would certainly bring a change in the spirit of the men, and for a good C.O. there could be no better opportunity to give his men a moral lesson."

The efficiency of the class called to service for 1912 was figured on a percentage of 47.5 per cent., as a result of the failure to get satisfactory results out of the percentage of 49.5 per cent. in the classes of 1908 and 1910, which had no other result than to encumber the hospitals. The increase in the number of days in the hospital has been 700,000 since 1905. It is to be hoped that the measures already taken to prevent the acceptance of the delicate and sickly will be continued, for it is an undoubted error to swell the ranks of the army with a crowd of young men incapable of service, destined solely to wastage. Better a new diminution of effectives." This is a sign that France is waking up to the fact that her decreasing birth rate, compared with the steady growth of the German population, will not enable her to show equality with the Teutonic Empire in actual number of men on a peace footing, and that the real thing to be got at is the quality of men and their training. It is manifestly only a self-deception for France to lull herself into confidence by contemplating huge figures of enrolment. Sooner or later will come the day of reckoning, when the paper strength will collapse, unless heed is paid to just such advice as we have quoted from the Paris magazine, namely, that it would be better

to have fewer effectives than "effectives" that are not effectives. Universal military service to give its best results must be applied with wise discrimination, with an especial eye to the wastage of which the Parisian critic speaks. Drag-net methods of recruitment can only in the long run injure the country that employs them.

WARSHIP BUILDING IN 1911.

We condense some interesting tables published in the Jan. 12 issue of the London Engineer and give herewith the names of armored ships launched and armored ships laid down during 1911, the information including normal displacement, armament, horsepower and speed:

ARMORED SHIPS LAUNCHED IN 1911.

British—
Conqueror, 23,500 t.; 10 18.5 in., 20 4 in.; 27,000 hp.; 21 knots.
Monarch, 23,500 t.; 10 18.5 in., 20 4 in.; 27,000 hp.; 21 knots.
Thunderer, 23,500 t.; 10 18.5 in., 20 4 in.; 27,000 hp.; 21 knots.
Centurion, 25,000 t.; 10 18.5 in., 20 4 in.; 31,000 hp.; 21 knots.
King George V., 25,000 t.; 10 18.5 in., 20 4 in.; 31,000 hp.; 21 knots.
Princess Royal, 25,000 t.; 8 18.5 in., 20 4 in.; 70,000 hp.; 28 knots.

British Colonial—
Australia, 19,100 t.; 8 12 in., 16 4 in.; 44,000 hp.; 25 knots.
New Zealand, 19,100 t.; 8 12 in., 16 4 in.; 44,000 hp.; 25 knots.

Argentine—
Rivadavia, 25,000 t.; 12 12 in., 12 6 in., 12 4 in.; 39,500 hp.; 22.5 knots.
Moreno, 25,000 t.; 12 12 in., 12 6 in., 12 4 in.; 39,500 hp.; 22.5 knots.

Austrian—
Viribus Unitis, 20,000 t.; 12 12 in., 12 6 in.; 26,000 hp.; 21 knots.

French—
Jean Bart, 23,500 t.; 12 12 in., 22 5.5 in.; 29,000 hp.; 20 knots.
Courbet, 23,500 t.; 12 12 in., 22 5.5 in.; 29,000 hp.; 20 knots.

German—
Kaiser, 23,000 t.; (a) 10 14 in., 14 6 in., or; 27,000 hp.; 20.5 knots.
Friedrich der Grosse, 23,000 t.; (b) 15 12.2 in., or; 27,000 hp.; 20.5 knots.
Kaisserin, 23,000 t.; (c) 10 12.2 in. (see note); 27,000 hp.; 20.5 knots.
Goeben, 23,000 t.; 10 11 in., 12 6 in.; 50,000 hp.; 28 knots.

Italian—
C. di Cavour, 21,500 t.; 13 12 in., 18 4.7 in.; 24,000 hp.; 22.5 knots.
L. da Vinci, 21,500 t.; 13 12 in., 18 4.7 in.; 24,000 hp.; 22.5 knots.
G. Cesare, 21,500 t.; 13 12 in., 18 4.7 in.; 24,000 hp.; 22.5 knots.

Japanese—
Setsu, 20,750 t.; 14 (or 12) 12 in., 10 6 in., 12 4.7 in. (see note); 25,500 hp.; 20 knots.

Russian—
Sevastopol, 23,800 t.; 12 12 in., 16 4.7 in.; 42,000 hp.; 23 knots.
Petropavlovsk, 23,800 t.; 12 12 in., 16 4.7 in.; 42,000 hp.; 23 knots.
Poltava, 23,300 t.; 12 12 in., 16 4.7 in.; 42,000 hp.; 23 knots.
Gangut, 23,300 t.; 12 12 in., 16 4.7 in.; 42,000 hp.; 23 knots.

Spanish—
Alfonso XIII., 15,700 t.; 8 12 in., 20 4 in.; 15,500 hp.; 19.5 knots.

United States—
Arkansas, 26,400 t.; 12 12 in., 21 5 in.; 28,000 hp.; 20.5 knots.
Wyoming, 26,400 t.; 12 12 in., 21 5 in.; 28,000 hp.; 20.5 knots.

Note.—The armaments of the German ships, except Goeben, are doubtful. These ships follow the Neptune design, but it is entirely a matter of speculation whether they will carry (a) ten 14 in.; (b) fifteen 12.2 in. in triple turrets; (c) ten 12.2 in., and have speeds considerably in excess of normal German battleships. Of the three the last is rather the more probable.

It is also uncertain whether the foremost and aftermost turrets of the Japanese Setsu are designed for two guns each or three.

ARMORED SHIPS LAID DOWN IN 1911.

British—
Ajax, 25,000 t.; 10 13.5 in., 20 4 in.; 31,000 hp.; 21 knots.
Audacious, 25,000 t.; 10 13.5 in., 20 4 in.; 31,000 hp.; 21 knots.

King George V., 25,000 t.; 10 13.5 in., 20 4 in.; 31,000 hp.; 21 knots.
Centurion, 25,000 t.; 10 13.5 in., 20 4 in.; 31,000 hp.; 21 knots.

Queen Mary, 28,850 t.; 8 13.5 in., 16 4 in.; 80,000 hp.; 28 knots.

Austrian—
No. VI., 20,000 t.; 12 12 in., 12 6 in.; 26,000 hp.; 20.5 knots.

Brazilian—
Rio de Janeiro, 27,500 t.; 14 12 in., 20 6 in.; (1) hp.; 22 knots.

Chilian—
Constitucion, 27,500 t.; 10 13.5 in., 16 6 in.; 45,500 hp.; 23 knots.
Libertad, 27,500 t.; 10 13.5 in., 16 6 in.; 45,000 hp.; 23 knots.

Danish—
Unnamed, 3,740 t.; 2 9.4 in., 4 6 in.; 5,400 hp.; 15.9 knots.

French—
Paris, 23,500 t.; 12 12 in., 22 5.5 in.; 29,000 hp.; 20 knots.
France, 23,500 t.; 12 12 in., 22 5.5 in.; 29,000 hp.; 20 knots.

German—
"S," E. K. F. Wilhelm, E. Weissenburg, each 10 or 12 14 in. (see notes).
"K," (1) t.; 10 12.2 in., or else 8 14 in. (see notes); — hp.; 28 knots.

Italian—
"F," 26,000 t.; 12 13.5 in.; — hp.; 22 knots.
"G," 26,000 t.; 12 13.5 in.; — hp.; 22 knots.

Japanese—
Kongo, 27,500 t.; 8 13.5 in., 16 6 in.; 64,000 hp.; 25 knots.
Hi-Yei, 27,500 t.; 8 13.5 in., 16 6 in.; 64,000 hp.; 25 knots.
Fu-So, (no details).

Russian—
Imp. Maria, 22,500 t.; 12 12 in., 20 4.7 in.; 25,000 hp.; 21 knots.

Imp. Ekaterina II., 22,500 t.; 12 12 in., 20 4.7 in.; 25,000 hp.; 21 knots.

Imp. Alexander III., 22,500 t.; 12 12 in., 20 4.7 in.; 25,000 hp.; 21 knots.

Spanish—
Don Jaime, 15,700 t.; 8 12 in., 20 4 in.; 15,500 hp.; 19.5 knots.

Turkish—
Rechad V., 23,000 t.; 10 13.5 in., 16 4.7 in.; 31,000 hp.; 21 knots.

Rechad-Hamiss, 23,000 t.; 10 13.5 in., 16 4.7 in.; 31,000 hp.; 21 knots.

United States—
New York, 27,000 t.; 10 14 in., 21 5 in.; 32,000 hp.; 21 knots.

Texas, 27,000 t.; 10 14 in., 21 5 in.; 32,000 hp.; 21 knots.

Note.—There is some slight doubt as to whether the Rechad

V., can be officially considered as laid down in 1911, a remark which also applies to the Libertad.
German armament doubtful.

PROPOSED STAFF CONSOLIDATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is said that our War Department was unable to furnish any more information in 1898 in regard to the Philippine Islands than that contained in the Encyclopaedia Britannica; and, until our General Staff was established, there was probably not a single war plan on file in the Department. The Army was administered and inspected, current business was transacted, and all thought of the possibility of war was banished. Such was the result of a century of rule by the permanent staff departments. When the General Staff was created in 1903 its advocates predicted that it would soon regenerate the Army. All kinds of benefits were to come from it, and everyone in the Service was in favor of it; now, at the beginning of 1912, it has lost many of its friends, and a bill has been introduced into Congress to kill it in spirit, though not in name, by consolidating it with the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments. The General Staff has lost popularity because few of our people have known what should be expected of it and because it has had to bear the odium of unpopular measures which should have been ascribed to individuals—as, for instance, changes in uniforms—while a popular measure is always connected with the name of some personage; moreover, it has never had the power to grant favors, but has had to bear the responsibility for refusals.

The duties of the General Staff, in order of importance, may be divided into three classes: (1) Preparation of plans for national defense; (2) military education; (3) administrative duties.

It is needless to point out that the first is its *raison d'être*; that the second should be a mere adjunct to the first; and that the third is the main cause of the present unpopularity of the Staff. When a set of men is required to perform the current work of administration and at the same time to make the minute and careful study required to prepare war plans, the administrative duties will be elaborated and will soon absorb all attention, and the war plans will be neglected.

Herein lies the danger in the proposed consolidation. If officers were allowed to choose their duties on the General Staff, even as it is at present constituted, most of them would probably find some administrative job; for, according to a distinguished foreign critic who has seen the inner working of a general staff, officers of all ages and ranks prefer administrative duties; next after administration they prefer academic instruction; they will not work on war plans unless absolutely driven to it. To prepare war plans, industrious, enthusiastic, systematic men are needed; men who have not lost the ardor and illusions of youth; good thinkers, compilers, collators; men who are content to dig in obscurity and file their work away for future revision. Such men certainly cannot abound in the permanent staff corps which were selected for administrative work; they are rare among field officers. For one officer who is qualified by industry and ability to collect the facts upon which war plans should be based, there are a hundred who will shine as administrators.

We have never neglected academic instruction in our Army, but there is a higher kind of military education which is not found in treatises and which can be gained only by a comprehensive study of theaters of war both at home and abroad. We have greatly neglected this kind of instruction. There is an excellent opportunity to supplement the work of the General Staff by detailing young officers of the right stamp in the War College and keeping them at work on war plans. This is the proper work of a general staff in time of peace; all else devolved upon it is but a side issue. If every member of the General Staff allowed by law were employed upon this class of work the force would be utterly insufficient for the work urgently needing attention. For every member of the General Staff proper there should be at least two or three young captains and lieutenants attached as in foreign countries.

Our General Staff needs no addition to the number of its field officers. It has enough already to perform the administrative duties that necessarily devolve upon it; above all, it needs no permanent addition of professional administrators and inspectors. The proposed consolidation, if carried into effect, would delay us a generation in having an effective general staff unless another war comes along to show up our defects.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE VERSUS DRUGS.

Jan. 12, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Dec. 30, commenting upon the President's recent modification of his order regarding the practice of medicine in the Canal Zone, you say that "The demand to practice medicine without the proper permit, our medical contemporary maintained, aimed at the 'surrender of the wonderful results obtained by the toil and sacrifice of devoted, clear-headed, scientific men."

It should be noted that the stipulations of the President's modified order which provide that "such sanitary laws, orders, rules or regulations as now or hereafter may be enforced in the zone" shall be complied with, maintain and safeguard that which is generally conceded to be real achievement along the lines under consideration. Christian Scientists have never opposed the most extreme measures of reasonable sanitation. They believe in the absolute cleanliness of both body and mind. They believe that if the people were as clean as they should be, morally and physically, there would be little sickness in the world.

However, as to the question of administering drugs, that is quite another thing, and it is with this proposition that the President's modification deals. No class of practitioners has thus far approximated to a sure cure or has demonstrated a sufficient degree of efficiency to claim the sole guardianship of the public health. The practice of medicine is still experimental. Even among medical practitioners there is no general agreement, but, on the contrary, wide divergency. While Christian Science has been demonstrated with a large measure of success in all climates and under a great variety of conditions and circumstances, the unswerving adherence to Christian Science in time of sickness on the part of Christian Scientists is not only a matter of religion, but a matter of scientific practice and satisfactory results.

Their faithfulness to Christian Science is not a matter of fanaticism, not merely a matter of being loyal to specific religious faith, but a deliberate adherence to that which they have proved by experience to be the best known remedy for human ills. The most rigid scientific rules and regulations which deal with the matter of cleanliness will meet the hearty approval of Christian Scientists. Such practice constitutes an application of Christian Science theories, since the purest and best in the material most nearly approaches the spiritual.

ALFRED FARLOU.

THE FACTS ABOUT FISKE'S SEMAPHORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I want to corroborate every word in Rear Admiral Fiske's letter relative to his semaphore and his long distance telescope (ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 27). The facts were all known to me at the times he gives, and his remonstrances then were the same as those he makes now. The gross blundering and stupid neglect which "junked" his apparatus created no surprise in my mind. It was of a piece with all his past experience. He had been getting the same sort of treatment from the far-off days when a modest request to be let alone long enough to try out the telescope sight—of which he is the absolute and first inventor—was met by "Go to Behring Sea or resign." His letter gives merely one instance of the muleheaded, hidebound intolerance of new ideas which then characterized the management of the Navy Department, and which, Heaven be thanked! does not characterize it now.

I stood in the corridor outside the Ordnance Bureau and listened to sneer after sneer heaped upon the telescope sight by the poor little understrappers of the anteroom, who denied with all their might that a telescope sight had or ever could have any place in naval gunnery; and even after it had been grudgingly installed—at Fiske's expense—on one small gunboat I found it immediately afterward reposing in the hold, and the highly intelligent commander glorying in his total ignorance of what the thing "was for, anyhow."

Fiske, being on the active list, is bottled just at present, and when natural exasperation overtaxes even his usually imperturbable good nature, can only effervesce slightly and in a mildly impersonal way, after the fashion of his present letter. But when he retires he owes it to himself, to history and to the Service which he has benefited by his inventions more than anyone ever in it to tell the whole story, with names—and I live in the hope of then being permitted to help him do it.

PARK BENJAMIN.

AN ILLOGICAL PIONEER PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Speaking of the cost of battleships, the St. Paul Pioneer Press says:

"Figures like these make the people study the peace problem. The cost of one battleship and its maintenance for ten years might do wonders in improving the conditions of workingmen throughout the nation, or in extending good roads, or improving the educational facilities, or in bettering the farming methods, or in many ways that would add enormously to the country's happiness and efficiency. Each battleship constructed deprives the people of a large amount of money that might better be employed for the advancement of the public welfare. The cost of each battleship is a potent argument for international arbitration and every movement looking to world peace."

Please ask the P.P. why it doesn't advocate the doing away with all policemen in St. Paul and using the money they cost to build roads, etc. They seem to see no use for international police. It should be plain that municipal police are just as useless. Tell 'em to make a pact with all of the "crooks" to the effect that they would rob and steal no more, and then dismiss all of their policemen.

J. F. B.

THE FIVE-YEAR ENLISTMENT PROPOSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the best European armies service with the colors is two years.

Opposing the views of the Secretary of War in his letter of Jan. 4, 1912, and also those of Gen. Leonard Wood, the Hay bill lengthens one term of service to five years.

To-day, what the Army gets the National Guard gets, too. If the Guard wishes to avoid new and increasing troubles in recruiting, every member should write his representative in Congress to vote against the five-year enlistment clause of the Hay bill.

MCCOSKRY BUTT, Brig. Gen., N.Y.

PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Here is something that will appeal to every quartermaster in the Army who has had anything to do with the new system of property accountability pertaining to the Q.M.D.

QUARTERMASTER.

LOST.—A Red and Yellow Finding List in an Original Package somewhere between Individual and General M.R.A. Locate the Property, return in a Serviceable condition and receive the Minimum and Maximum rewards. The Size of the finder will be considered.

L. L. BINDER.

A LEAVENWORTH DRAMA.

Act I. (Scene—Conference of students.)

Instructor:

A wise old owl sat on an oak,
The more he saw the less he spoke,
The less he spoke the more he heard,
Why can't we be like that old bird!

Act II. (Scene—Student in solitude.)

Student:

I tried to be like that old bird.
And * * * what things I heard;
And here's a tip I give to you—
The more I heard the less I knew.

ONE OF CLASS OF 1911.

The completion of the railroad from the mainland of Florida to Key West which was signalized a few days ago by the running of trains over miles of wave-washed masonry, means the increasing of the importance of Key West as a military base, and Admiral Mahan, Commodore Beehler, and other naval writers who have enthusiastically pointed out the value of Key West in a system of defence will find their arguments greatly reinforced by this rail connection with the outermost key in the long chain of low islands, or reefs, that make nearly half a circle around the lower end of Florida. One of the best expositions of the importance of Key West to the defenses of the Gulf Coast is to be found in the honorable mention essay of Commodore W. H. Beehler, U.S.N., retired, which was published in the Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute for June, 1909, under the title of "The Navy and Coast Defense." In this Commodore Beehler said: "The Straits of Florida should be absolutely commanded by fortifications and navy coast-defenders to close completely the straits. Fortifications along the north shore of the Straits should be built on the outer reefs, seven miles south of the Florida Keys, extending at intervals from Miami to Tortugas, with Key West as the center. * * * The Gulf ports can therefore be safely left to the defences at Key West and the Navy coast-defenders in the Yucatan Channel and Straits of Florida. The strategic value of Key West will still further be added to by the completion of the inland water route between Boston and New York and Key West. This inland route will be very useful for the concentration of light-draft navy coast-defenders at any particular point along the coast where they may be needed to protect the approaches to our naval bases." Commodore Beehler believes that fortifications on the outer reefs, south of the Florida Keys, will cover the entire inland channel from Miami to Tortugas, or a distance of 150 miles, with a width of from five to seven miles. What this protection means may be understood when we consider that this area would give protected anchorages for fleets of battleships and cruisers, torpedo flotillas and schools of submarines to operate and command in the Straits of Florida and the Yucatan Channel, thus completely closing all approaches to the Gulf of Mexico, "which thereby would become a protected inland American lake that would need no fortification at any of its ports."

The President has under consideration a number of officers to fill the vacancy in the rank of brigadier general occasioned by the retirement of Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan in May. Among those considered as possible selections are Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs; Col. George W. Goethals, engineer in charge of the Panama Canal, and Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison, president of the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. It is understood that Colonel Goethals is practically eliminated from consideration in connection with the vacancy because the President thinks that Congress should provide some special reward for the magnificent work that he is doing on the canal. A similar view is held by some of the most influential members of Congress, and it is probable that some special legislation, intended to show the appreciation of the country for his achievements, may be passed to take care of Colonel Goethals. There is no doubt that Colonel Goethals could name his own salary if he would resign from the Army and connect himself with a private concern. For the work General Edwards has done in the Philippines and other insular possessions President Taft is convinced that he should be shown some mark of distinction. By virtue of being Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs General Edwards holds the rank of brigadier general, and the president seriously considered making him major general when the last vacancy occurred. The question naturally arises in the President's mind whether the appointment of General Edwards as brigadier general in the line would be a sufficient recognition of his achievements in conducting the affairs of our insular possessions. Col. John F. Morrison is being considered in connection with a number of other officers with excellent records. The President is proceeding with his usual thoroughness in considering the names that have been suggested to him for the prospective vacancy. He is not apt to make up his mind until a short time before he sends the nomination to the Senate.

The New York Evening Post publishes a letter from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., correcting some misleading statements appearing in that paper concerning his attitude toward the Hay bill. General Wood says: "My opinion in this matter is that, instead of reducing the number of permanent and detailed officers, as proposed in the consolidation plan, the number should remain as at present, in order that we may be able to reduce the number of attached officers, who come directly from the line and whose places are not filled, thereby further reducing the already greatly depleted force of line officers. I also objected to that feature of the bill which provides, in effect, that the heads of the corps which it is proposed to consolidate should be retired with the grade of major general. This seemed unwise, as these officers now have the maximum grade provided by law for their corps, and heads of other corps (Engineers', Ordnance, Medical, Judge Advocate General's, Signal), all equally efficient and headed by equally efficient officers, are discriminated against, as they will retire as brigadier generals. I also feel that the head of this Supply Corps should be a detailed officer, detailed for a period of four years; otherwise, he will be a permanent officer at the head of department or bureau which will disburse approximately three-quarters of the total expenditures incident to the Army. It is easy to see how undesirable the creation of the position under conditions of permanency would be."

All the bids opened at the Navy Department on Feb. 1 for the construction of the gunboat Sacramento, No. 19, were found to be more than \$200,000 in excess of the appropriation of \$500,000 allowed by Congress. Both the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N.J., and the firm of William Cramp and Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa., declared that the cost of labor and material alone for the construction of the gunboat would be far in excess of the appropriation. The New York Shipbuilding Company estimated that the price of the boat called for in the Department specifications should have been fixed at about \$735,000. They therefore declined to submit a formal bid. The Cramp firm offered to build a smaller ship, of less speed, and of 300 less tons dis-

placement and two knots less speed, for \$485,000. The Department specifications call for a vessel of 1,600 tons and a speed of sixteen knots. No decision as to what will be done in the matter has yet been reached at the Navy Department. Secretary Meyer is disposed to attribute part of the excess in cost to the application of the eight-hour law.

As the result of the statement made on Feb. 1 by Paymaster General Cowie, U.S.N., before the Naval Affairs Committee, it is understood that the Navy Department will be asked to withdraw its memorandum on the comparative expenses of the Navy for 1909 and 1910, which is found in Secretary Meyer's hearings of Jan. 16, 1912. The Paymaster General, it is said, admitted that the memorandum was not prepared by him, but by Comdr. J. K. Robison, a line officer. While the figures in the statement are correct the Paymaster General is said to have told the committee the deductions in the statement were incorrect, and that he (the Paymaster General) was unwise in signing it. The hearing of the Paymaster General will reopen the old Meyer-Newberry organization controversy before the committee. An attempt was made on Friday to draw Chief Constructor Watt into the controversy, when he was before the committee, but he declined to discuss the subject.

Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, of New York city, who was formerly a captain in the Army, in an interesting annual report gives figures to show that eighty per cent. of New York's arrested murderers escape in the courts. Six hundred and eleven persons convicted of felonies in New York last year were freed in the courts by suspended sentences; 11,370 persons convicted in New York of misdemeanors last year were set free by the courts. Mr. Waldo makes no comment on the attitude of the courts. He presents the facts in tables of figures and summaries. The Commissioner gives the names of all of the judiciary sitting in trials of criminal cases, with tables showing the exact number of crimes of each kind in which each judge has suspended sentences. Ninety-eight burglars found commiserating hearts on the bench which tried them, thirteen hold-up robbers were equally fortunate and 202 thieves convicted of grand larceny went free instead of prison.

By means of an outfit that has been forwarded to Fort Myer by the Ordnance Department of the Army, target practice can be conducted which will approach combat conditions as near as possible without using cartridges loaded with lead bullets. Two Colt's revolvers have been fitted out for the use of false cartridges provided with wax bullets. Those who are to use the revolvers will be equipped with hand shields, masks of wire netting with heavy plate glass eye pieces. When the firers are mounted the horses will be provided with hoods so as to protect their heads. A preliminary test of the outfit at Fort Ethan Allen has convinced the Ordnance Department that it is satisfactory when revolvers are used. But its adoption is not recommended for general use in the Service in view of the fact that the system cannot be worked with an automatic pistol, the model of 1911, which will be shortly issued to the Army. The outfit will be used only at Fort Myer.

The Ordnance Department of the Army is now conducting experiments with range finders to replace those now issued with one that will be self-contained and with which the infantry and cavalry can find a range without any computations. The Carl Zeiss and Barn-Stroud range finders are being given a thorough test so as to determine whether they are adapted to uses of small-arm firing. Range finders of the Carl Zeiss make weigh only ten and a half pounds and have attachments by which they can be placed upon the shoulders of the soldier as well as tripods. One of this character is now on exhibition at the War Department and will be issued to some organization at its first target practice. By looking into the telemeter and properly adjusting it on an object the soldier can determine the range of any object and thus advise the commanding officer how to adjust the sights of his command.

Troop M, 3d U.S. Cavalry, under command of Capt. Frederick Johnson, and a pack train, which have been in camp at Fort Ringgold and Samfordyce, Texas, for some time, returned to San Antonio on a special train Jan. 22. The headquarters and Companies E, F, G and H of the 23d Infantry left Fort Bliss over the Texas and Pacific Railway for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Jan. 23. Companies I, K, L and M, 23d Infantry, stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, left for Fort Benjamin Harrison Jan. 23, over the Southern Pacific to New Orleans, then over the Illinois Central and Big Four lines to Indianapolis. The battalion of the 23d Infantry at Fort McIntosh, Texas, consisting of Companies A, B, C and D, left Laredo Jan. 23 for Fort Benjamin Harrison. The battalion will be routed over the International and Great Northern, Texas and Pacific, Iron Mountain and Baltimore and Ohio lines.

Senator Rayner, of Maryland, has introduced a bill authorizing the reappointment of Peter C. Hains, Jr., to the Army and restoring his old rank of captain of Artillery. Hains resigned from the Army while a prisoner in Sing Sing and was pardoned by Governor Dix after serving two years four and one-half months of a sentence of not less than eight nor more than sixteen years. In January, 1911, Congress passed an act authorizing the President to drop from the Army rolls the names of officers who have been convicted in a competent court, or who for any other reason were absent from their duties without official leave for more than three months. Hains, when he found the law was going to pass and would be signed by the President, tendered his resignation as an officer, which was accepted and took effect on Jan. 28, 1911. The name of Franklin, imprisoned for embezzlement, was dropped from the rolls as a result of that law.

The Senate Military Committee has voted to report favorably Senator Warren's bill making the senior officer of the line of the Army the ranking officer in command of the joint operations of detachments of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps when engaged in a common enterprise not in the nature of a ceremonial or parade.

The Army officer shall command the whole and shall have authority to issue such orders to the officers in command of the naval and marine detachments while on shore as may be necessary for the success of the enterprise.

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, writes to the Yale News as to the widespread movement throughout the colleges of the country to settle satisfactorily the questionable practice of members of college baseball teams playing for money during the summer months. At a recent meeting of the association the question was fully discussed. Captain Pierce says that there are some ninety-three colleges and universities now represented in the association. The delegates from all parts of the country bore evidence of the evil induced by the so-called summer baseball question. It was finally decided to make a last determined effort to control it by appealing to the student body and the alumni. If the students thoroughly understand the amateur law and the necessity for its enforcement they will see that the man who plays baseball for money does not afterward take part in intercollegiate contests as an amateur. The amateur is being crowded from the diamond and a healthy sport is rapidly becoming a mere spectacle in which the few engage and the many look on. This is the sort of thing that assisted the downfall of Greece and the degeneration of Rome, says Captain Pierce. The National Collegiate Athletic Association is doing its best to assist in stemming this undoubted tendency. Many other organizations are working to the same end.

The semi-annual examinations of the Naval Academy ended on Feb. 1, and it is understood unofficially that forty members of the Fourth Class have failed, twenty of the Third and fifteen in the Second, and that all of the First Class, the graduating class, have come out of the ordeal safely. In observance of an annual custom, after the examinations, in the evening after supper, the First classmen, 150 strong, marched in lock-step and single file around the corridors of Bancroft Hall, singing enthusiastically, "One more river to cross," meaning the annual examination in June. When a First Classman passes the semi-annual examination he is assured of his final graduation, for if he falls below the 2.5 mark to pass he will be allowed a re-examination in the fall. The enthusiasm of the evening was enhanced by a report that the First Classmen would not be subjected to the usual annual examination in June.

The War Department will shortly be called upon to make three important diplomatic details. Major Stephen L'H. Slocum, Military Attaché at London, will shortly be relieved, as he has been on detached duty for four years. Previous to being stationed at London he was Military Attaché at St. Petersburg. Lieut. Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, Military Attaché at Tokio, will shortly be relieved through the operation of Par. 40, Army Regulations, and it will be necessary to select his successor. It is contemplated to detail a military attaché for Brazil. This post has been vacant for several years and the State Department insists that it should be filled. It is probable that a Coast Artillery officer will be selected for this post.

The State Department has no official knowledge to confirm the reports that Great Britain is about to seize the Palmyra Islands, as it accepts the view that the proclamation of annexation by a former King of Hawaii settled the status of the Palmyra group as Hawaiian territory, and that it therefore became an American possession upon the acquisition of Hawaii by the United States. The Act of Congress annexing Hawaii did not mention Palmyra Island as one of those to be included in the group taken over by this Government, but the report of the Congressional committee which visited Hawaii soon after does specify Palmyra Islands as one of the Hawaiian group becoming American territory.

Speaking of the Hay bill, the Chicago Tribune says: "That the Hay bill will become law is, fortunately, not probable. It would block the most important step we can take toward an adequate military establishment consistent with our reasonable anti-militarist traditions and convictions—the creation of a reserve. It would break the wise principle of abolishing the permanent administrative official and bringing the line into active co-operation with staff work. If the Hay bill passes the House it will be checked in the Senate. If it is not, the President will be justified in using the veto."

Representative Howard, of Georgia, reports that the Navy Department has decided to withdraw its opposition to his bill providing for the reinstatement of C. M. Perkins, formerly colonel of the U.S. Marine Corps, and recommend his reinstatement with back pay aggregating \$9,000. The subcommittee of the House Naval Committee recommended the passage of the bill in spite of the adverse report of the Navy Department. After resigning as the result of what he declares to have been a conspiracy against him, Colonel Perkins took a law course at George Washington University and graduated with honor.

Representatives of the Guatemala government created a sensation around Eagle Rock, in the Orange Mountains of New Jersey, by rushing two army automobiles mounted each with a .44 Colt automatic rapid-fire machine gun through the land at a speed of fifty-five miles an hour, and peppering with bullets trees and rocks. The army automobiles had something of the appearance of police patrol wagons. Each weighed about a ton and was fitted to carry six men besides two chauffeurs. On the return to New York in the evening the searchlights of the machines were experimented with.

The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Dr. Parker, the Marine Hospital surgeon at Guayaquil, stating that all of the yellow fever patients from the U.S.S. Yorktown have recovered, with the exception of Raymond Simmons, ordinary seaman, U.S.N., whose condition, he states, is fair.

The Comptroller decides that the U.S.S. Raleigh is entitled to a pay clerk and that Chief Yeoman Waller should receive pay for serving as such.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. James A. Goodin, 7th U.S. Inf., who was retired from active service Jan. 30, 1912, on account of disability incident thereto, was born in Kentucky Aug. 20, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 7th U.S. Infantry. In his early days of service he was on duty on the frontier at Fort Stevenson, Dak., and Forts Laramie and Washakie, Wyo., until 1889. Lieutenant Colonel Goodin also had a record as an expert rifleman. He was promoted first lieutenant, 19th Infantry, Feb. 20, 1891, and was transferred back to the 7th Infantry the following July. He was promoted captain, 25th Infantry, May 2, 1898, and from May 11 to Aug. 15 of the latter year he served as A.D.C. to General Chaffee in Cuba. He participated in the campaign against Santiago, being in the battles of El Caney and San Juan and in the operations about Santiago. He was transferred to the 7th Infantry in September, 1898; was promoted major, 8th Infantry, April 5, 1906, and was again transferred back to the 7th Infantry at his own request May 11 following. He was promoted lieutenant colonel June 21, 1911. He has been under treatment at Hot Springs, Ark.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Ensign Michael A. Leahy, U.S.N., and Miss Ethel Norton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Norton, were married at New York city Jan. 30, 1912, in Christ Church, the Rev. Alexander Strong officiating. When the bride and bridegroom left the altar they passed under an arch of crossed swords held by the attendants. The church was decorated elaborately with white roses and palms, and on each side of the altar were clusters of national flags. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with Brussels lace and pearls. Her veil of Brussels lace was fastened with a sprig of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Carlotta Wales was her only attendant. Ensign Franklin P. Conger, U.S.N., was best man, and the ushers, all of whom were classmates of the bridegroom at Annapolis, were Ensign William R. Munroe, P.A. Surg. Ausey H. Robnett, Ensign Marshall Collins, Ensign Edward G. Blakeslee and Mdn. Wilbur J. Carver, U.S.N. A reception and dance for two hundred guests was held at the Hotel Astor. Afterward Ensign Leahy and his bride started on a trip to the South. On their return they will be at Portsmouth, N.H., where Ensign Leahy is on duty with the U.S.S. Marietta.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, U.S.N., and Miss Maude May Radcliffe were married at Oakland, Cal., Jan. 14, 1912.

The wedding of Capt. George E. Goodrich, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss Judith Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, will occur at the Bellevue-Stratford, in Philadelphia, Pa., at six p.m., Monday, Feb. 19, 1912, where Miss Reynolds, with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Reynolds, are spending the winter. Miss Reynolds was educated at Miss Baldwin's school in Philadelphia, and graduated from Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and Captain Goodrich met her while she was touring the Orient with her father and mother following her graduation from Smith's. Mr. Reynolds is a banker and lawyer of Pennsylvania, engaged in the mining of coal in Pennsylvania and Tennessee, manufacture of iron and production of lumber in Tennessee and California, extensively interested in farming lands in Pennsylvania and orange groves in California. He was Assistant Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland, and served three terms in Congress until compelled to resign for business reasons. Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, Inf., unassigned, now on duty at West Point, will be best man, and Mrs. Shirley Hulse, sister of the bride, matron of honor. Mrs. Hulse is the wife of Mr. Shirley Hulse, civil engineer, now engaged in important engineering work in Mexico. Following the ceremony the bride and groom will go to New York for an indefinite stay, and later to New Orleans, and then to the Presidio of San Francisco, where the 30th Infantry is stationed, and which is under orders to take station in Alaska probably in July. The bride and groom will be at home to their friends at the Presidio of San Francisco after April 15.

Miss Katherine Miner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miner, was married to Lieut. Fred C. Miller, 30th U.S. Inf., in Chicago, on Jan. 18, 1912. Lieutenant Miller is in charge of the recruiting station at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Brig. Gen. David Stuart Gordon, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Belle Vedder Fleming, who is a second cousin to Nancy Hanks Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln's mother, were married in New York city Jan. 27, 1912. The bride is the widow of Robert L. Fleming, of Washington, a wealthy capitalist, who first saw the groom in 1861. The two contracting parties did not meet again until 1892, when, as Colonel Gordon, 6th Cav., General Gordon took command at Fort Myer, Washington's military post. The old acquaintance was renewed. After his tour of duty at Fort Myer, General Gordon retired and went to live in California. Last fall he returned to Washington, and at Christmas became engaged to Mrs. Fleming. The wedding ceremony was performed at the New York apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Corea by the Rev. William H. Foulkes, of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, at Seventy-third street and Broadway, and was witnessed only by Mr. and Mrs. Corea and Robert V. Fleming, the bride's son. There are two children in the Fleming family, a son, Robert V. Fleming, Washington, D.C., and India Fleming Corea, wife of the ex-Minister of Nicaragua, who is now a resident of New York. General Gordon had three children by his first wife—Charles Gordon, now a rancher in Texas; Philip K. Gordon, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Francisco, and Cornelia Gordon Shook, wife of Dr. F. M. Shook, surgeon, U.S.N. The wedding supper was served to the immediate family at the Waldorf-Astoria. The honeymoon will be spent in New York, after which the Gordons will return to Washington, making their home at 1408 Massachusetts avenue, Mrs. Gordon's town house. The country home of Mrs. Gordon, which was the property of Grover Cleveland, and familiarly known as Red Top, is at Oak View, a suburb of Washington. Mrs. Gordon is a wealthy woman, having inherited both from her father's estate and from her first husband much Washington real estate. The Fleming estate is one of the largest in Washington, and consists of residence property in the Massachusetts avenue district.

At a luncheon given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Poorman, in Alameda, Cal., on Jan. 23, 1912, the

announcement was made of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Poorman, to Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, 15th U.S. Cav., now stationed at Fort Sheridan. In compliment to the Cavalry branch of the Service the decorations of the table were entirely in yellow. At each place was a corsage bouquet of lilies of the valley, to which were fastened little booklets, telling the engagement news. No date has been announced for the wedding, but it is stated that it will take place in June.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, daughter of Capt. Thomas W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kinkaid, to Lieut. Husband E. Kimmel, U.S.N., took place in St. Ann's Church, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 30, 1912, the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. McComas officiating. The bride was attended by Misses Laura Steele and Laura Montgomery, of Annapolis; Mary Hope, Mary Maupin and Rosalie Langhorne, of Portsmouth, Va.; Jessie Willits, of Washington, and Sibyl Kimmel, of Kentucky, the last the sister of the bridegroom. Lieut. Clarence A. Richards, U.S.N., was the best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. W. W. Smyth, Hugo Frankenberger, L. P. Treadwell, J. A. Dorth, A. K. Shoup and Isaac C. Johnson, Jr.

Lieut. Eugene R. Householder, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary W. Rafferty were married at Detroit, Mich., Jan. 25, 1912.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Hughes, daughter of the late Rear Admiral A. K. Hughes, U.S.N., to Mr. Henry J. S. Hall, of New York. The wedding will take place in March.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. William H. Dodds, Jr., 3d U.S. Field Art., and Miss Katherine Allen, of St. Louis, Mo.

Col. Charles B. Byrne, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Byrne announce the engagement of their second daughter, Mary Laure, to Lieut. Bethel Wood Simpson, 3d U.S. Field Art.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Manual Whitham, of Philadelphia, have issued cards to the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Vaux, and Mr. Abeam Claude Howard, son of Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., at Grace Church, Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20. The bride is the granddaughter of the late Rev. Mr. Dashiell, formerly of St. John College, Annapolis, and is a niece of Prof. Paul Dashiell, U.S.N. The groom is a graduate of the Naval Academy.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Samuel Victor McClure, U.S.A., retired, died at his home, No. 410 Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 30, 1912. He was born in Danville, Pa., in 1876, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1896, and promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 7th Infantry. He was retired with the rank of first lieutenant Sept. 16, 1898, for disability incident to the Service. The remains will be interred at West Point.

Mrs. Mary A. Hickey, mother of 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 25th U.S. Inf., died at New London, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1912.

Mrs. Rinnie Rae Taylor, wife of Mr. Herbert A. G. Taylor, of the Electric Boat Company of New York, and sister of Capt. L. V. Williams, U.S.V., Spanish War, died at her home in Plainfield, N.J., Jan. 15, 1912.

Great sympathy is expressed for Capt. and Mrs. Edgar N. Coffey, U.S.A., retired, over the loss they have sustained from the death of their fourteen-months-old daughter, Lillian Alice, from pneumonia, at Jackson, Miss., Jan. 22, 1912. "Scarce more than one brief year had marked the existence of their beloved little daughter, to whom was given the name of a dear friend, Lillian," says the Jackson Daily News, "but in that year was crowded so much of joy in the family's relations with the baby; so much of sweetness in her sunny disposition, and so much of pleasure in the rare physical beauty which marked the baby features shone from the deep blue eyes and smiled about the dimpled lips, that to those bereft it seems as if they had never known aught of life's joy in which the little one had not some part. At the home on North street throughout all the afternoon and evening friends came with words of sympathy and hope of consolation, bringing pure flowers with which to weave a coverlet for the tiny mound which was made this morning in the old churchyard at Fayette, where sleep the forefathers of both father and mother, and where, little more than a year ago, was laid the splendid little lad, Carroll, from the grief of whose taking hence the family has not yet recovered."

Col. Leven C. Allen, U.S.A., retired, who has been under treatment at the Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., died there Jan. 21, 1912. Colonel Allen, who was the father of Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th U.S. Inf., was born in Missouri April 27, 1851, and was graduated as a second lieutenant from the U.S.M.A., class of 1872. After being assigned to the 16th Infantry, among other duties he served on the frontier at Fort Hays, Kas., from June 10, 1877, to July 22, 1878, and at Fort Wallace, Kas., to October, 1879. He was also in the field in Colorado to Oct. 12, 1880. He subsequently served at posts in Texas, Utah and Idaho, and during the war with Spain took part in the campaign against Santiago, participating in the battle of San Juan. He also served with his regiment in the Philippines. Colonel Allen was promoted first lieutenant in 1880, captain in 1891, major, 12th Infantry, in 1899; was transferred to the 16th Infantry in 1900, became lieutenant colonel in 1903, and colonel, 12th Infantry, in 1906. He was retired on July 1, 1908, upon his own application, after forty years' service.

Mr. Charles Schreyvogel, painter of Indian and military subjects, who died on Jan. 27, was known to many officers of the Army. Dr. Charles E. MacDonald, U.S.A., writing from Fort Mott, N.J., about the dead artist to a friend, says: "He was a most attractive man, and loved by all who knew him. In 1899 he spent a season with me at Fort Yates, N.D., on the Standing Rock Agency, and made many of his Indian studies there. He also traveled with Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill to study the cowboy and Indian type. General Wood and many other officers have his autograph pictures, which are masterpieces of the life of the West. Schreyvogel was a man of strong character and charitable to a fault. He was a lover of the Army, and especially the Cavalry service, where he knew many of its officers and who will be sorry to hear of his death. He owned a beautiful estate at Westkill, Ulster county, N.Y., where he had a large studio and done much of his work. His work for the past ten years has been confined to oil painting of Western life, and he accumulated a fortune through his work. He was born in Germany, came here as a poor boy and won fame through hard work and natural talent. His prize painting, 'My Bunkie,' took the Clark prize

at the Academy of Design some years ago, and also the medal at Paris in 1900 for American artists. He belonged to many clubs, including the Salamagundi and National Association of Artists and Academy of Design. He leaves a wife and young daughter and a host of friends. I was called to see him a week ago Sunday, Jan. 21, and found him suffering with epithelioma of the mouth, which rapidly ended his life. He was forty-eight years of age."

Mrs. Mary Eaton Livingston, widow of Col. La Rhett L. Livingston, 3d U.S. Art., died at the home of her daughter, Gertrude, 80 Beech street, East Orange, N.J., on Jan. 29, 1912. The deceased was the daughter of the late Surg. Joseph A. Eaton, U.S.A., and is survived by two daughters, Florence, widow of Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Gertrude, wife of Lieut. James Hamilton, U.S.A., retired. The interment took place at Arlington Cemetery Thursday, Feb. 1, 1912.

Col. Samuel McKinney, formerly of the Confederate Service, who died at his home on West Main avenue, Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1912, following an illness of three weeks, was a well known citizen of that city, in which he had resided for sixty-one years. His son, Stephen B. McKinney, is an ensign in the Navy. He attended the University of Virginia and was graduated from the law department, being chosen orator for his class at the commencement exercises. Mr. McKinney entered the Confederate Army and saw considerable service during the Civil War. After the war he became interested in the People's Bank of Knoxville, and was also a member of the firm of Coffin, Wilson and Company. In 1876 he, with Col. John M. Fleming, established the Knoxville Tribune, which in 1898 was purchased by the owners of the Journal and consolidated with the latter paper. In the fall of 1904 Colonel McKinney was elected to the state Legislature. "Colonel McKinney," says the Knoxville Tribune and Journal, "was courteous and polished in manner, but rugged and honest in principle, and numbered his friends by the hundreds. The deceased is survived by his widow, Mrs. Annie Booth McKinney, one son, Ensign Stephen Booth McKinney, U.S.N., on the *Mayflower*, and Misses Margaret and Annie B. McKinney."

Robert Slidell Rodgers, the youngest son of Col. Robert S. Rodgers, U.S.A., and brother of Rear Admirals Frederick and John A. Rodgers, U.S.N., died at Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 31, 1912.

The daily papers report the death at the Hotel Gerard, No. 123 West Forty-fourth street, New York city, Jan. 29, of a man registered there as J. M. Moore, of Union, S.C., and whose death, it is alleged, is one of suicide. Death was said to be due to some unknown poison. Among the man's effects was found a discharge from the Navy. The dead man may be John Miller Moore, who was born in Virginia and appointed to the Navy from South Carolina Nov. 11, 1892, as an assistant surgeon; promoted passed assistant surgeon Nov. 11, 1895; surgeon March 3, 1904, and dismissed April 3, 1908.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, U.S.N., sailed from New York Jan. 27 for England.

Miss Lippincott, of Philadelphia, was the house guest of Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Wells, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wells at Annapolis during the past week.

Mrs. Logan, wife of Comdr. G. W. Logan, U.S.N., was hostess at a tea in honor of Miss Helen Taft at Annapolis, Md., on Saturday, Jan. 27.

Major William R. Smith, U.S.A., of the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery, is recovering from an operation for appendicitis, which was performed on Saturday, Jan. 27.

Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Adolph Marix, U.S.N., both retired, are members of the board of directors of the United States Inspection and Certificate Company, incorporated 1911 under the laws of New York for the purpose of making tests and issuing certificates through a board of experts to the quality, character and efficiency of products.

Miss Helen Taft, who spent the week-end at Annapolis, Md., was the guest of honor at a cotillion given by the Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy and Mrs. Gibbons on Saturday, Jan. 27. Miss Taft was the honor guest at a luncheon of thirty-six given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer at their quarters in the yard on Sunday, Jan. 28, and Mrs. Scales, wife of Comdr. A. H. Scales, entertained informally at tea in her honor on board the U.S.S. Santee on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Dan Randall served chocolate, and Mrs. Bainbridge-Hoff, wife of Commander Bainbridge-Hoff, poured tea.

In the hope not only of saving the life of Lieut. Semmes Read, U.S.N., but of relieving the paralysis of which he has been a sufferer nearly three years, he will be taken from the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, where a special operation will be performed with a view to removing the pressure of the broken bones of the spine upon the spinal cord. Lieutenant Read was serving as aid to the President when, in an accident in Rock Creek Park, March 18, 1909, he was thrown from his horse.

Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., retired, "author and editor, former president of the American Historical Society," appears among the list of "forty immortals of America," announced in Philadelphia on Jan. 28 by Harrison S. Morris, vice-president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The forty immortals as chosen by the National Institute of Arts and Letters make up the membership of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, which is an inner circle of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The name of Admiral Mahan is among those which help to redeem a list not altogether impressive in its selections.

The officers and ladies of Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., have sent out handsomely engraved invitations for a ball at the post hall, Friday evening, Feb. 2. This event will celebrate the eleventh anniversary of the organization of the regiment. Other items from Fort Wayne are: Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Clark, of Rosebud, S.D., who have been guests of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Booth at Fort Wayne, left Jan. 26 for a trip to the Bermuda Islands. American Beauty roses and violets formed the decorations at a beautifully arranged card party Jan. 23 given by Mrs. T. A. Baldwin at Fort Wayne, in honor of Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Gen. T. A. Baldwin, of Catoosa Springs, Ga. The guests included the ladies at the fort, also a number from town. The officers were invited for tea. Mrs. D. G. C. Garrison, of Fort Wayne, gave a tea Jan. 30 to her guest, Miss Jeanette Clarke, daughter of Major Charles Clarke, of Fort Sheridan, Ill. Miss Caro Sarmiento and Miss Elise Moran assisted in receiving.

Miss Barnard, of Detroit, has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Prentis P. Bassett at Annapolis, Md., during the past week.

Mrs. Fisher entertained the Five Hundred Club Jan. 23 at the Presidio of San Francisco, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Furnival winning the prizes.

Mrs. Charles Brooks Clark, at the Presidio of San Francisco, entertained the ladies of the Five Hundred Club Jan. 9, when Mrs. Waterman and Mrs. Carlton won the prizes.

Lieut. and Mrs. James Atkinson Campbell, jr., U.S.N., of 34 Upshur row, Naval Academy, Annapolis, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Louise Stokes Campbell, born Jan. 24, 1912.

The Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will commemorate the birthday of Abraham Lincoln by a banquet, at which ladies are expected, at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Monday evening, Feb. 12, 1912.

Mrs. Silas W. Terry, widow of Rear Admiral Terry, U.S.N., was a passenger on board the S.S. Cedric, White Star Line, sailing for Genoa on Jan. 24. Mrs. Terry will join her daughter, Mrs. Filippo Campino, in Milan.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, has gone to Nankin, China, to observe the doings of the republican government being organized there, according to advices received at the Navy Department Jan. 30.

Capt. Charles G. Mortimer, 3d U.S. Field Art., who had been visiting his home on New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C., for several weeks, departed Jan. 28 with Mrs. Mortimer for his post of duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Later he will go to Fort Sill, Okla., for temporary service at the School of Fire.

Capt. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. New Jersey at the Boston Navy Yard on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. R. O. Butler, Comdr. and Mrs. S. E. W. Kittelle, Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Sumner, U.S.M.C., Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, Mrs. E. H. H. Old.

Mrs. Winslow, wife of Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U.S.N., believes in helping along matrimony, and not only gave over her residence at Newport, R.I., to two trusted servants for their wedding on Feb. 1, but she arranged many of the details. Mrs. Winslow gave them a wedding breakfast at the Winslow home, and she also provided an elaborate and handsome trousseau for the bride. She and her husband also provided a number of gifts. Mrs. Winslow was present from beginning to end. Rear Admiral Winslow is on duty with the Atlantic Fleet in Southern waters.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, of the British army, the hero of Mafeking and the father of the worldwide Boy Scout movement, arrived at New York city Jan. 31 from Southampton, via the West Indies. He was eating breakfast when the steamship halted at Quarantine, when William Waller, a typical young American Boy Scout, gently tapped him on the shoulder and said: "I bring greetings from the President of the United States, and also the best wishes from the Boy Scouts of America." At the pier there was a company of Boy Scouts to welcome the General. They gave General Baden-Powell a rousing reception. General Baden-Powell later attended a reception and luncheon at the Alpine Club, in the Fifth Avenue Building. At the club he greeted the executive members of the Boy Scouts of America, and said the movement here was equal to that anywhere in the world.

Master Jocelyn Brooks Clark, son of Capt. Charles Brooks Clark, U.S.A., commissary, stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., celebrated his fifth birthday with a luncheon to eighteen of his little friends. Among those present were little Miss Marion Johnson, Marian Grimes, Violet Reams, Marion Shaw, Eileen Connolly, Catherine and Margaret Megill, Catherine Crissy, Masters Kensey Hampton, George Connolly, jr., Sammy Davis, Danna Knowlton, Tom Threlkeld and Billie Chambers. The little host made all the arrangements. It was a red and green luncheon as far as possible, the boys receiving fancy horns and the girls small dolls and Japanese parasols. The children made merry with snap caps. Each child was decorated with a small American flag. The course luncheon ended with ice cream in cones, to the delight of all the children. Games were played afterward, and Marion Shaw won a prize for the donkey game. The party ended with a postcard magic lantern show. All left with good wishes to the little host for many happy birthdays.

Some 250 people from Sheridan, Wyo., attended the Sunday evening service of Chaplain John T. Axton, U.S.A., at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Jan. 21. A terse ten-minute talk by the Chaplain on "Christianity in the Crucible" and a sacred concert by the 18th Infantry orchestra were the features of the service, which was one of the strongest and most enjoyable ever held in the post. The four orchestral numbers, "O Sanctissima" (Barnard), "An Easter Flower" (Worrell), "Berceuse" from "Jocelyn" (Godard), and "The Old Church Organ" (Chambers) were splendidly handled by the orchestra under the direction of Chief Musician Klein, each number being a rare treat in itself and the whole combining to make the service one of exceptional beauty and charm. Chaplain Axton has recently received from the president of the Mormon church a detailed description of the interior of the great Mormon temple at Salt Lake City, forty years in building and conceded to be one of the finest edifices in the world. In addition he has received several slides made from copyrighted negatives of the interior, which has been seen by few outside of the high officials of the church, which he will use in connection with a service to be held on Feb. 4.

The post library at Fort Bayard, N.M., was recently given the sum of \$1,000 for the purchase of books. This very acceptable benefaction comes from "The Guild for Army Work," one of the several organizations connected with St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, whose rector is the Rev. C. C. Pierce, D.D., chaplain, U.S.A., retired, who rendered efficient services in the Military Establishment for nearly twenty-five years. Dr. Pierce and Chaplain C. C. Bateman, on duty at Fort Bayard, are old comrades, and out of a desire to assist his former associate in service and to contribute toward the noble cause for which the great institution is maintained at Fort Bayard this gift was made. Chaplain Bateman is greatly encouraged by the splendid gift, and a section will be set apart in the library room for a large case to contain the new books, which will be known as "The Chaplain Pierce Library." In conversation with a representative of the Silver City Enterprise recently, Chaplain Bateman said: "I hope to see before my work is done at this General Hospital two important works accomplished. These are, first, the post library with twenty thousand volumes; second, an institutional building enclosing chapel and post library. This building will cost \$20,000. Chaplain Pierce has extended to us a strong hand and will not be forgotten here. A few more hearts enlisted in this cause and the finishing touch to rebuild Fort Bayard will have been given."

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., has been granted leave for two months.

A son, Walton Goodwin, was born to the wife of Lieut. Walton Goodwin, 5th U.S. Inf., on Jan. 27, 1912, at Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Miss Alice Sargent, daughter of Major F. H. Sargent, Pay Dept., U.S.A., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, sailed from Panama Jan. 28 for New York.

Col. and Mrs. E. E. Hardin, U.S.A., from New York, are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Daniel A. Frederick, U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

A daughter, Marguerite Mary Donovan, was born to the wife of Lieut. Richard Donovan, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1912.

Mrs. Samuel Y. Caldwell, of Nashville, Tenn., has arrived at Columbus Barracks for a visit with her son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell.

Capt. and Mrs. George F. Connolly, Coast Art., U.S.A., and family have left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for a two months' leave, to be spent in Pasadena, Cal.

Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer are spending a week with Mrs. R. P. Schwerin at San Mateo, and then will go to Santa Barbara and Hotel del Coronado, going East in April.

Comdr. Benjamin W. Wells, U.S.N., retired, now on duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, was recently admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Major B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M., on duty in Washington, D.C., was in New York city on Feb. 1, 1912, for the purpose of visiting the National Cement Show and other matters pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Lesley McCrae are visiting their brother, Mr. Andrew S. McCrae, jr., in Tucson, Ariz., and will go to southern California late in February and visit the Grand Cañon before returning to their home in Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Romanzo Edson entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, for their daughter, Mrs. John William McKie, wife of Lieutenant McKie, C.A.C., U.S.A. Mrs. McKie will leave for Fort Hamilton end of this week.

A successful military and naval ball was given by the Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., the United Spanish War Veterans and their ladies' auxiliaries at Odd Fellows' Temple, Eleventh and Peach streets, Erie, Pa., Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. R. J. Gibson, U.S.A., retired, are spending the winter with their daughter, Mrs. A. J. Cooper, at Fort Barrancas, Fla. Mr. R. C. F. Astbury, of Medford, Ore., has spent the past week as a guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Cooper.

Comdr. A. H. Scales, U.S.N., who has been in charge of the ships connected with the Naval Academy, left on Jan. 26 to take command of the U.S.S. Prairie. Mrs. Scales and the children will spend some weeks with her sister, Mrs. C. S. Alden, 73 Shipwright street, Annapolis.

Comdr. Richard D. White, U.S.N., has been detailed as Naval Attaché to the Embassies at Rome and Vienna, succeeding Comdr. Andrew T. Long, U.S.N. Commander White is now on duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence at Washington, and will assume his new post on July 1.

Mrs. J. R. Pourie, wife of Capt. J. R. Pourie, constructing Q.M. of Puget Sound posts, is spending part of the winter in San Francisco, Cal., and is a guest at the St. Francis Hotel. On her return to Seattle Mrs. Pourie will shortly leave for Alaska. Before leaving for Seattle Mrs. Pourie will take a trip to Santa Barbara and Del Monte, Monterey.

A dinner of attractive appointments was given by Col. and Mrs. D. M. Appel, U.S.A., of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in compliment to Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U.S.A., from California. Yellow daffodils formed the floral centerpiece. Covers were laid for General Kobbe, Major and Mrs. Murray, Major Thompson, Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. Ferdinand W. Kobbe and Col. and Mrs. Appel.

The Army and Navy Girls' Club of California met with Miss Welch in East Oakland Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20. The game of five hundred was played, the prizes being won by Miss Baily and Miss Nance. A business meeting was held, at which the election of officers took place. Miss Helen Baily was elected president, Miss Bessie Pond vice-president and Miss Josephine Stewart re-elected secretary and treasurer, after which all adjourned to the dining room, where the table was prettily decorated with violets and dainty refreshments were served.

The second of three dances given by the commandant and officers of the naval station, Boston, Mass., took place on Jan. 19, 1912, in the navy yard armory. Receiving for the hop committee were Mrs. R. O. Butler, Mrs. E. H. De Lany, Mrs. C. G. Mayo and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn. The next hop, which will be a leap year dance, will take place on Feb. 16. The officers of the hop committee are Comdr. S. E. W. Kittelle, U.S.N., senior member; Lieut. J. H. Blackburn, U.S.N., P.A. Paymr. G. M. Ade, U.S.N., Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. Otterson, U.S.N., and 1st Lieut. E. A. Ostermann, U.S.M.C.

Just before the detail of Capt. George B. Pritchard, jr., 5th U.S. Cav., as professor of military science and tactics expired at the Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., the cadets presented him with a gold watch as a token of their esteem. The Western Military Academy Trumpeter, in speaking of the departure of Captain Pritchard, says: "He puts emphasis not so much on display as on good, honest work, so that during his administration the battalion has been better organized and better drilled than ever before. The good effects of Captain Pritchard's work will be felt at the Academy for some time to come. Captain Pritchard, Mrs. Pritchard and the five boys take with them the best wishes of the battalion and of a great many friends in town." Captain Pritchard went to the Academy in January, 1909, and is now on duty at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu.

Mr. George H. Baynes, now an inmate of the National Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C., was a soldier in the famous British Light Brigade, and made the immortal charge with the "Six Hundred" at the battle of Balaklava, in the Crimean war in 1854. In the New York Tribune of Jan. 28, 1912, he tells of some interesting experiences. Mr. Baynes also served against the Maoris in New Zealand, and in 1872 enlisted in Troop 1, 6th U.S. Cavalry, which took an active part in the campaigns against hostile Indians. While in the 6th U.S. Cavalry he served under Capt. Adna R. Chaffee, now Lieutenant general, retired, and speaks very highly of that officer. Mr. Baynes, though a veteran of three wars, strange to say, never received a wound. Even when he made the charge with the "Six Hundred," and, as Tennyson in his poem said, "Into the mouth of hell," he returned to his lines without a scratch.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th U.S. Inf., at New Rochelle, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1912. Captain Wise is on duty with the New York National Guard as an instructor.

Lieutenant McCleave and Mrs. McCleave, of Vancouver Barracks, gave a pretty dinner on Jan. 20 for the following guests: Gen. and Mrs. Maus, Chaplain and Mrs. Lloyd and Capt. and Mrs. Yule.

Ord. Sergt. F. W. Foeller, U.S.A., has been operated upon at the Sailors' Hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., and on Jan. 26 small hopes were entertained for his recovery. He was stationed at the arsenal in that city.

Surgeon General Stokes, U.S.N., on Jan. 22, by invitation delivered an address at the Johns Hopkins University. He discussed particularly occupational and industrial diseases as applied to the Navy fighting establishment, and the proposed Medical Reserve Corps.

The U.S. Army and Navy will have an exhibit at the Grand Central Palace, New York city, from May 9 to May 18, under the auspices of the Aero Club of America. Lieut. Comdr. Charles Webster, U.S.N., will have charge of the Navy exhibit, and Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., of the Army exhibit.

Post Q.M. Sergt. O. H. Balch, U.S.A., will pay a visit to his uncle, Mr. George H. Ray, 3124 Farragut road, Flatbush, Long Island, N.Y., who is in the Internal Revenue Department. When Sergeant Balch went to Fort Williams, Me., five years ago he weighed about 160 pounds, but now he is near 190 pounds, and every pound feels good.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Whitfield, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 25. Covers were laid for eight, who were as follows: Capt. and Mrs. Hannay, Capt. and Mrs. Ripley, Lieut. and Mrs. Grier and the host and hostess. The table and dining room decorations were green and white. A musical evening was enjoyed.

The revolt of the federal garrison at Juarez, Mexico, was reported to the War Department Feb. 1 by Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th U.S. Cav., stationed at El Paso, across the river from Juarez. Colonel Steever reported that he had sent troops down to the bridge approaches leading to Juarez, and that he was ready to afford adequate protection to the citizens of El Paso.

Lient. Oscar D. Duncan, U.S.N., retired, who is an attorney at law, attended a banquet to shipping men in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 25. He is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, and was retired June 30, 1905, for disability incident to the Service. He illustrated an address on the legal phases of steamship operation with descriptions of actual events.

Mrs. Yule, wife of Captain Yule, U.S.A., of Vancouver Barracks, was hostess at a delightful luncheon on Jan. 16. The affair was in honor of Mrs. Ely, of San Francisco. Pink roses and hand-painted place-cards marked the places. The following ladies were present: Mmes. Maus, Thomas, Lloyd, Ely, McLaughlin, Loughboro, Tayman, Jones, Pierson, Lister and Davies.

Miss Jeanette Clark, daughter of Major Clark, of Fort Sheridan, is visiting Mrs. Garrison at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Garrison gave a very attractive tea on Tuesday, Jan. 30, inviting all of the officers and ladies of the garrison and friends from Detroit. There are many pleasant entertainments planned for Miss Clark while she is at Fort Wayne by friends in town as well as at the post. Miss Clark is very popular throughout the Army.

Major H. S. Cole, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cole gave a luncheon in Washington, D.C., Jan. 28, at the Chevy Chase Club, in honor of Mrs. Sidney A. Cloman, wife of Major Cloman, U.S.A., who is on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wood, Judge Advocate General Crowder, Col. George F. Downey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Downey, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, Miss Hammond, Colonial Brainard, U.S.A., and Major Lassiter, U.S.A., were also present.

Major Henry G. Cole, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cole gave a luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., Jan. 27, for Mrs. Sidney A. Cloman, who is visiting Mrs. John Hays Hammond. Others in the party were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wood, Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., Col. George F. Downey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Downey, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, Miss Elizabeth Hammond, Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, U.S.A., and Major William Lassiter, U.S.A. Another luncheon at the club was for Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., retiring president of the Army War College, and Mrs. Wotherspoon. It was given by Mr. and Mrs. William V. Judson.

The Army and Navy Club of San Francisco, Cal., has elected the following board of governors: President, Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.; first vice-president, Col. John P. Wisser, U.S.A.; second vice-president, Col. George H. Pippy, N.G.C.; third vice-president, Gen. John A. Koester, U.S.A.; secretary, Col. H. G. Mathewson, C.A.C., Cal.; treasurer, Col. O. G. Woodward, U.S.A., Col. O. W. Pollock, U.S.A., Col. Horace Wilson, U.S.V., Major J. P. O'Neil, U.S.A., Major A. W. Chase, U.S.A., Major R. N. Thornburgh, U.S.A., Major C. A. Mund, N.G.C., Capt. John McBride, jr., U.S.A., Capt. C. D. Dudley, U.S.A., Capt. F. J. Sullivan, N.G.C., Lieut. W. L. Maxwell, U.S.R.C.S., and Capt. F. Dohrman, jr., N.G.C.

An informal smoker was given at the Naval Medical School by the Surgeon General and medical officers of the Navy in Washington for the members of the local medical profession on Jan. 26. About 200 guests were present, and the affair afforded a most agreeable opportunity for the naval medical officers to meet their confreres in civil life. Surgeon General Stokes, U.S.N., made a few remarks of welcome, and then continued in a brief address to describe the newer activities of medical officers of the Navy, pointing out particularly their value in directly promoting military efficiency in the Service. He called attention to the vast importance of the detection and elimination of errors in the vision of gun pointers. A very thorough investigation by a specialist in the Atlantic Fleet has shown that there is a tendency to the deterioration of eyesight as the result of using the telescopic sights, which, if permitted to go unremedied, might seriously impair our accuracy in gun fire. The Surgeon General also discussed the so-called occupational disabilities, such as the exhaustion of men in the fire and engine rooms, effects of smoke and powder gases in action, and the character and extent of the problems confronting the medical department in battle. He outlined a comprehensive plan which he has devised, and which it is believed will promptly relieve the ships of their wounded and give the injured men the best possible surgical care and attention. Following these remarks the commanding officer of the Naval Medical School, Med. Dir. H. G. Beyer, gave an interesting account of the International Hygiene Exhibition held at Dresden last summer, to which he was a delegate. The lecture was illustrated by a series of lantern slides, which showed beautifully the buildings, grounds and many of the more interesting exhibits.

Capt. William McCarty Little, U.S.N., retired, and a member of the staff of the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., underwent a serious operation at the Newport Hospital Feb. 1. He was resting comfortably at last account.

The Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.I.U.S., has issued 250 copies of a brochure containing a report of the exercises at the unveiling of a memorial tablet to Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, U.S.A., which took place in the Fletcher library, Burlington, Vt., April 28, 1911.

Miss Katherine McIntyre, of Montgomery, Ala., is visiting her brother, Col. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A., in Washington. Mrs. McIntyre entertained at bridge in her honor Tuesday, Jan. 30, prizes being won by Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Matile, Miss McIntyre, Mrs. French and Mrs. Miller.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Biddle entertained at dinner at the Commandant's house, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31. Their guests were Senator Boies Penrose, Senator and Mrs. Albert B. Cummins, Miss Judge, Admiral and Mrs. Frank F. Fletcher, Admiral and Mrs. Nathan C. Twinning and Capt. Davis B. Wills, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Wills.

Among the U.S. Navy people registered at the hotels in Nice, France, are: Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. K. Moore, Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, Rear Admiral W. P. Lay, Engr.-in-Chief and Mrs. J. K. Barton, Commodore and Mrs. F. H. Eldridge, Capt. and Mrs. Patrick W. Hourigan, Mrs. Charles Thomas, Miss Ruth Thomas, Mrs. Austin Kautz, Mrs. Scudder Klyce and Mrs. Walter S. Crosby.

Major Charles Lynch, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has charge of the Red Cross first aid work, left Washington, D.C., Jan. 31 for Knoxville, Tenn., where he will organize several first aid corps at the mines in the vicinity of Knoxville. After completing his work there Major Lynch will go to Atlanta, Ga., to inspect Red Cross first aid car No. 1, which is now touring the railroad systems in the South giving demonstrations in first aid relief to the railroad employees. This car will leave for Chicago in about a week, where it will begin a tour of the lines in that section. Major Lynch will return to Washington about Feb. 8.

RELIEVED FROM DETACHED DUTY.

The Secretary of War has about completed the list of officers which are to be relieved from detached duty, reference to which was made in our last issue. Before approving the list of officers to be relieved in the Philippines he will consult with Governor Forbes, who is expected in Washington some time in March. Colonel Goethals will also be consulted in making out the list of officers that are to be relieved from detached service on the Panama Canal. The new construction placed on the law requiring officers to serve two years with "the branch of the Army in which they are commissioned" is complicating the situation considerably. It is also widening the scope of the new policy of the War Department. Question has been raised in the War Department as to whether Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, does not come within the purview of the construction. General Evans has not served two years with troops since he has been detailed to the General Staff. But this question has been answered by the suggestion that General Evans is really serving as Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs and is only an additional member of the General Staff. It is understood that the Secretary of War takes this view of General Evans's status.

Following the new policy the officers to be relieved from their present duties between April 1 and July are:

Capt. Charles M. Allen, 4th Field Art.; Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, Inf.

Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, Inf.; Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; Lieut. Col. John D. Barrette, C.A.C.; Capt. Paul W. Beck, 18th Inf.; Major George Blakeley, Coast Art. Corps; Lieut. John A. Brockman, Inf.; Major Beaumont B. Buck, Inf.

Lieut. Nicholas W. Campanole, 11th Inf.; Capt. Clifton C. Carter, C.A.C., Gen. Staff; Capt. Elmer W. Clark, Inf.; Capt. Constant Cordier, 26th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C.; Major Clarence E. Dentler, 15th Inf.; Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, Inf.; Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, 30th Inf.

Capt. William P. Ennis, Field Art.

Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav.; Major John P. Finley, Inf.; Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, Cav.

Col. Edwin St. John Greble, Field Art., Gen. Staff.

Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, Cav., Gen. Staff; Lieut. Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, C.A.C.; Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, 7th Cav.; Capt. Harry S. Howland, Inf.; Lieut. Marion W. Howze, Field Art.; Major Robert L. Howze, 11th Cav.

Capt. George H. Jamerson, Inf., Gen. Staff.

Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, C.A.C.; Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, Inf., Gen. Staff; Capt. Alden C. Knowles, Inf. Major Edwin Landon, C.A.C.; Capt. Edwin C. Long, C.A.C.

Major James H. McRae, 13th Inf.; Capt. Paul B. Malone, Inf., Gen. Staff; Col. William A. Mann, Inf., Gen. Staff; Lieut. George C. Marshall, Inf.; Capt. Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf.; Capt. George V. H. Mosely, 1st Cav., Gen. Staff; Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Inf.

Capt. John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., Gen. Staff; Capt. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav.; Major William P. Pence, C.A.C.; Major Julius A. Penn, Inf.

Lieut. Col. Wilds P. Richardson, Inf.; Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, Inf.

Major Amos R. Shattuck, Inf.; Lieut. Col. Herbert J. Slocum, Cav.; Major Stephen L'H. Slocum, Cav.

Capt. Frederick W. Van Duyne, Inf.

Capt. Augustus B. Warfield, Field Art.; Major William Weigel, Inf.

In addition to the above, all officers on duty at Service schools, as well as on duty as professor of military science and tactics at the various military schools in the country, who during the six years ending July 31, 1911, had not served two years in the organization in which commissioned, will be relieved at the end of the school year.

Rear Admiral R. R. Ingersoll, U.S.N., since his retirement has made a close study of aviation. A Sun dispatch reports him as saying: "The only use that can be made of the aeroplane in naval maneuvers, is for scouting. Bombs dropped upon a ship from the air could be rendered harmless by spreading a metal net over the vessel. The hydro-plane would be of little value. It must have a comparatively smooth sea in which to land and cannot travel further than fifty to sixty miles from its starting place and back."

THE RIOT AT LAWRENCE, MASS.

The experience of the authorities of Massachusetts in dealing with the lawless mob at Lawrence, Mass., shows the folly of temporizing with lawbreakers. When it was found that a military force was required it should have been sufficient force, and what is sufficient is determined somewhat by the character of the troops. An Artillery company armed with clubs could be of little more use than a sheriff's posse comitatus, whose appropriate suite is clubs. Even men armed with the appropriate weapon of the soldiers are not a military force unless they show the determination of purpose which it is the office of military organization and military training to develop. To salute the national flag carried by a mob was undignified, and it indicated a spirit of affiliation with the mob which, as the result shows, was dangerous. It was not until after some two weeks of terrorism at Lawrence that vigorous measures were adopted. The strike leader, Ettor, was arrested on Jan. 30, troops patrolled the streets, crowds were kept on the move and two troops of Cavalry were ordered out.

It was a decided oversight on the part of the responsible authorities, we believe, in not sending a troop of Cavalry to the disturbed district as soon as the trouble broke out. One well trained troop of Cavalry is more effective than many Infantry regiments in riot duty. A few companies of Infantry could have guarded the mill property, while the Cavalry could have covered the streets rapidly in different directions and could have easily dispersed the crowds. The well trained Cavalry has a moral effect on a mob that is almost sufficient to put to flight the most vicious element, when determined men are in the saddle.

We cannot do better in connection with the present trouble than refer to the splendid work done by a handful of cavalrymen of the New York National Guard, under command of Capt. Charles F. Roe, now major general, commanding. It shows how easily a small body of thoroughly trained mounted men under a competent commander can master mobs of several thousands. This example can well be borne in mind by Massachusetts and other states.

Captain Roe had about eighty troopers of Troop A on duty when he started for the troubled district on Jan. 20, 1895, and in the toughest part of Brooklyn. Some days the troopers, who were divided into platoons, would cover a distance of sixty miles in dispersing mobs and protecting property, guarding new workmen, etc. When a mob would gather on the sidewalks several troopers were detailed to ride up on the walks and clear them out. If the mob blocked the street as well as the walk troopers would form line clear across the street, and when the crowd saw the horsemen meant business and would ride them down it usually ran away in a hurry, and never assembled in the same locality again. Everyone was kept moving, and on several occasions when some tough, more daring than some of the others, did not move quickly enough, he was helped along with a sheathed saber used as a club, and he did not want the same dose a second time.

One trooper who grabbed a tough by the collar and placed him in arrest was set upon by fifty of his friends. Three mounted troopers with drawn sabers started for the toughs, and the way the latter scattered was a caution.

Lieut. O. B. Bridgman, now colonel of the 1st Cavalry, with some twenty troopers, put an ugly crowd of 2,000 to quick flight. This crowd had been destroying property, throwing missiles, etc. Another mob of 2,000 were boarding cars and pulling off and beating new men, when Sergeant Nichols and six troopers rode into the crowd with drawn sabers, which they used quite freely. The troopers kept this mob away while the wires were being repaired for over two hours.

As one detachment of troopers was marching down a tough street bottles and other things began to be thrown at them from windows. Revolvers were at once drawn, and people were warned to close windows or be shot. The windows were closed. Some strikers were beating a non-union man when Corporal Marcellus with two or three troopers rescued him and chased the ruffians over fences and into a saloon and captured them. Corpl. J. Wray Cleveland, later Inspector General on the division staff, rode his horse right into the saloon to assist in the capture. These are but a few of the incidents showing the stuff Captain Roe's men were made of and their wonderfully effective work.

A more recent example of the value of mounted men in city disorders is the splendid work of the State Constabulary of Pennsylvania in suppressing the disorder in Philadelphia in 1910.

SANITATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Sir Frederick Treves, one of the most distinguished surgeons of England, who performed the operation upon King Edward VII. in 1902, arrived in New York city on Jan. 31 on his way back to London after a trip which included the Panama Canal. He said that though the primary object of his trip had been recreation, owing to his connection with the War Office he felt himself called upon to inspect the sanitary work done on the Isthmus by American Army surgeons. He spoke in terms of the highest praise of Col. W. C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and the sanitation of the Isthmus for which he is responsible. "I think," said the English surgeon, "that Colonel Gorgas's work may be accepted as a standard of what preventive medicine should be in the tropics. What has been done on the Isthmus in the way of sanitation and the prevention of disease is as good as anything could possibly be in that line. The American Army doctors have done a service to the whole world by what they have demonstrated at Panama in making that a livable country for a man from another climate. Preventive medicine is a question we have to think of in Great Britain, because such a large portion of our possessions lies in the tropics. I may say that I found at Panama a world exhibit. I look upon Gorgas as the genius whose great accomplishment has been made possible by its being backed up by a very liberal Government. I would go so far as to say that the sanitary work done under the American Army doctors on the Isthmus is the one thing that has made the digging of the Panama Canal possible. The failure of the French was not after all due to a lack of money or to inferior engineering skill. It was their inability to cope with the awful death rate that fought them. In saying this, mind you, I do not mean to detract at all from the splendid engineering work the Americans have done."

One feature about the approaching opening of the Panama Canal should not escape the attention of the sanitarians of the United States, and especially those concerned with the health of the United States troops

to whom will be assigned the manning of the canal fortifications. As soon as the canal is opened, with its increase of traffic between the United States and the ports on the west coast of South America, the health conditions in the latter places will have to be watched more closely than at present to prevent infection from entering our territory. What this may mean is indicated in a minor degree by the monthly report of the Department of Sanitation of the Isthmian Canal Commission for November last, which says: "The sanitary condition of the ports to the south on the Pacific side has become slightly worse during the month. Plague has increased in Iquique and Antofagasta, and Lima, Peru, as well as Callao, must be considered badly infected with this disease. There has also been an increase in the number of cases of plague in Guayaquil; and now, with the advent of the rainy season in that locality, there will be an increase in the number of cases of yellow fever." The death rate among the employees of the Canal Zone for November last was the lowest in eight years, or since the Americans began work there in 1904. With total deaths from all causes of forty-one, the rate for the month was 9.75, as against 11.50 in 1908, the next lowest.

"So many records have been broken in the Canal Zone, since Uncle Sam undertook to dig the big ditch," says the Journal of the American Medical Association, "that we have become used to the sensation and no longer expect anything but remarkable doings. Whether moving dirt, building dams, draining swamps or preventing disease, the Canal Commission seems to have no thought in view but to make each day's work better than that of the day before. So we arise merely to put on record that the report of the Department of Sanitation for November shows that during that month, among 11,900 white men, women and children from the United States living in the Zone, there were two deaths from disease, one from malaria and one from cancer; there was also one premature birth. Including the latter, this is equal to an annual death rate of 3.02 per thousand. Would any of our most advanced cities care to compete for first honors, as a health resort, with this erstwhile 'pest-hole of the tropics'? Most of our cities consider themselves lucky if they can get their death rate below 15 per thousand."

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES.

The Division of Militia Affairs is now arranging for the next summer's camp of instruction for National Guard officers. In all probability there will be a school of Cavalry officers established in each of the nine Cavalry districts. The Field Artillery School will be held at Fort Riley. In most of the states there will be a school for Infantry officers.

The policy of the War Department is not to encourage the formation of new separate organizations, to be armed, equipped and uniformed from Federal funds, unless the units already in existence are complete as to organization, armament and equipment. Conformity to the organizations of the Regular Army consists, in part, of maintaining the correct ratio between field and staff officers. The number of Infantry regiments throughout the Organized Militia has steadily increased, but there has not been a corresponding growth in the number of auxiliary troops necessary to render such Infantry effective. It is, therefore, against the policy of the War Department to encourage in any way the organization of additional Infantry not needed to complete existing units until all deficiencies in auxiliary troops have been supplied. In respect to the use of the unallotted funds, the policy has been adopted of using these funds to make up the deficiency in the Field Artillery and Cavalry, and no allotment from such funds will be made to any state for the purpose of arming, uniforming or equipping additional Infantry organizations. In regimental organizations, while it is not specifically required by law that an appropriate sanitary personnel should be available for service therewith, yet it is deemed of vital importance to the health and tactical efficiency of the command that such provision should be made.

Hereafter the non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army on duty with the Organized Militia, under Section 20 of the Militia Law, shall be known as "sergeant-instructors."

We are informed that when Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., wrote in favor of the canteen in the Army he was simply advocating what he regarded as the lesser of two evils. He believes now that the Army has adjusted itself to the absence of the canteen, and therefore does not recommend its restoration.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 29, 1912.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allen, of the Westmoreland Hotel, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Allen, and Lieut. William H. Dodds, Jr., 3d Field Art. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have lived in St. Louis but a short time, having come from Dallas, Texas, about a year ago. Mrs. William A. Hardaway, of 4527 Maryland avenue, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday afternoon at the St. Louis Club in honor of Mrs. Robert H. Floyd-Jones. Mrs. Hardaway is the mother of Lieut. Francis P. Hardaway, C.A.C. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Errington had as their dinner guests on Monday Capt. Earl W. Tanner, 11th Inf., the new paymaster of this department, and Mrs. Tanner.

The weekly skating party took place in the post gymnasium on Wednesday evening. The officers and ladies who attended were Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Errington, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieutenants Holmes and Knox, and Dorothy and Theodore Straub. Mrs. Bryan, who has been suffering from a very severe attack of tonsilitis, is improving. Capt. D. P. Quinlan entertained at dinner on Thursday evening for Col. and Mrs. Straub, Major and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Bryan, sr., Lieut. and Mrs. Strong and Captain Pillsbury. The Card Club met on Friday with Mrs. Cole. One table of bridge was played.

Colonel Wood is the victim of a severe attack of grippe. He contracted a cold, and Thursday suffered a relapse, due to exposure. His condition was regarded as quite serious for a day or two, but he is reported to be improving. Lieut. Col. Oscar I. Straub assumed command of the depot on Friday, and will continue as commandant during the illness of Colonel Wood.

Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., commanding that regiment, visited the post on Thursday morning when headquarters band, 2d Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon of the regiment stopped on its way from Fort Bliss, Texas, to its new station at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. The battalion disembarked and the old-timers spent their time in renewing old acquaintances, while the younger men of the battalion made a tour of the barracks. The visiting regiment was met at the train by the officers and ladies of the post and the depot band, which was playing "The 23d Infantry March," composed by Chief Musician Otto Majewski, of that regiment, when the train pulled into the station. Conveyances took the officers and their families upon a tour of the post. Our band serenaded them at the quarters of Colonel Wood, and of Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, where they were being entertained. After a visit of about one hour and a half the regiment departed, and was accompanied to the station by almost the entire command. Our band rendered several pieces by request, among them

being "Dixie," "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and others. As the train pulled out our band played "Auld Lang Syne." The visit was greatly enjoyed by both the 23d and the members of the garrison. The 1st and 3d Battalions of the regiment passed through on Friday afternoon and night, at six hours' interval, but they did not stop.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cole gave a reception on Thursday morning in honor of Col. and Mrs. Glenn, Mrs. Cole's parents. The officers and ladies of this post and the officers and ladies of the 23d Infantry attended. A formal hop was given in the ballroom of the Administration Building by the officers and ladies on Friday. Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Wilson received the guests. In attendance were Major and Mrs. Lang, of St. Louis, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Peck, Capt. and Mrs. Rukke and their niece, Miss Grace Quick, who made her first appearance in society on that evening; Miss Janet Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. McAllister. Lieutenants Holmes, Starke, Taylor and Knox. Excellent music was rendered by the orchestra.

Mrs. Errington has had a severe cold and a sore throat, but is now recovering. Miss Katherine M. Weber, who during the past two years has been pursuing the course of study at the William Torrey Harris Teachers' College in St. Louis, completed the course and was graduated on Thursday afternoon. She was awarded a diploma by the Board of Education, which certifies that she has satisfactorily passed the required examinations, and is qualified to teach in the city schools. Chief Musician Frank J. Weber is on sick report, suffering from grippe and a sore throat.

The weekly band concert in the Mess Hall on Monday evening was largely attended, as were also the picture shows on Wednesday and Friday, and the roller skating on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The families of the post non-commissioned staff are still in quarantine, but it is expected that the quarantine will be lifted on Feb. 3.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 27, 1912.

Col. James A. Irons has received instructions from the War Department to make a careful study of the facilities of Fort Douglas to be used as a brigade post and he has been busy in the past few weeks covering all the points asked for. Competent engineers have surveyed the entire reservation and report that the water rights of the post alone give sufficient water to supply 5,000 men and the requisite number of animals. They have found that the reservation is peculiarly adapted for accommodating a large number of men. About one-fourth of the reservation is level land and the remaining three-fourths is in the foothills and canyons to the east.

Adjt. Gen. E. A. Wedgewood has sent out a communication telling of the plans formulated for the National Guard of Utah for the summer encampment, which will be held in connection with the Militia from California, New Mexico and Arizona, and also with the Regular troops from the Presidios of San Francisco and Monterey. The date for the affair has not been set, but it is almost certain that the encampment will be held in July or August. The Adjutant General is very optimistic about the condition of the Guard and feels that the members are better prepared to make a good showing at the encampment than they have ever been before.

Letters from Manila tell of the arrival of a twelve-pound boy to Lieut. and Mrs. A. O. Seaman, the boy having arrived just a week after the regiment landed. Dorothy, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Harker, who has been attending school at St. Mary's, near Fort Leavenworth, has returned to the post and will continue her school here. Dr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Ingalls, who were formerly stationed at the post for a while, have returned and will soon be settled once more with the garrison.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel M. Parker have taken No. 20 temporarily and will be at home there till the new bungalows are completed, when they will move to one. Mrs. John H. Holland will be at home on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month through the spring. Major Richard C. Croxton has gone East to join his wife and daughter, who are visiting in Schenectady, N.Y. Capt. C. C. Smith, the post adjutant, leaves shortly for a visit with relatives in the East.

BASKETBALL AT CAMP JOSSMAN.

Camp Jossman, P.I., Dec. 15, 1911.

By defeating Company F by a score of 10 to 4, Co. G, 19th Inf., won the regimental basketball championship to-night, and the handsome silver trophy presented by Clark and Company, of Manila. Half an hour before the first game, the big gymnasium was crowded, while the teams in their red and blue bordered suits circled under the baskets, and shot goals for practice. The team work and speed that has carried G through the season with ten victories out of eleven games was never more in evidence than to-night, and only the most desperate blocking kept the score down. A defeat for G would have meant a tie with B for first place, and the 1st and 3d Battalions were rooting for F and the tie that would have meant a post season struggle.

Belrose shot the first goal thirty seconds after the starting whistle, and from that time on the game was never in doubt. Captain Schiller at center and Triay and Gohn, forwards, were on the ball every minute, and though over-anxiety lost them many a goal, their quick, sure passing and lightning footwork were the features of the game. As a curtain raiser Company D, still in the running with 800 per cent, lost to E by a score of 11 to 12, in a game that was in doubt from first to last.

The basketball season which closed to-night has lasted since Oct. 2, and the class of ball has steadily improved. It is safe to say that the 19th Infantry when it reaches Manila in January, to take station at Fort McKinley will hold its own with the fastest teams in the big post, and in Manila. The league composed of teams from each of the twelve companies of the regiment has been under the management of a board of officers consisting of Major Burkhardt, Major Murphy, Captain Hines and Lieutenant Fleet, athletic officer.

Following is the final standing of the teams, won, lost and percentage: Co. G, 10, 1, 909; Co. B, 8, 2, 800; Co. D, 7, 3, 727; Co. E, 7, 3, 727; Co. F, 6, 3, 666; Co. K, 6, 5, 545; Co. A, 5, 5, 500; Co. H, 3, 5, 375; Co. I, 2, 7, 222; Co. C, 2, 7, 222; Co. L, 1, 8, 111; Co. M, 0, 9, 000.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Jan. 28, 1912.

Lieut. E. W. Taulbee, 12th Cav., who remained in Apache to turn over Q.M. property, after the departure of Troops L and M for Fort Meade, reached here Thursday and has relieved Lieutenant Coles, 4th Cav., as commissary officer and Q.M.

Last Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards gave a bowling party for the officers and ladies of the post. Captain Pinkston and Lieutenant Maize chose the teams and each side won one game. Afterward the players were entertained with a Welsh rabbit supper at the home of their hosts. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Moffet, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Lieut. and Mrs. Maize, Captain Pinkston, Captain Lowe and Lieutenant Jacobs, Taulbee and Migdalski. Mrs. Sickel called a meeting of the women of the post Saturday afternoon to discuss the organization of a Post Card Club. They decided to meet every two weeks on Thursday evening. The first meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Sickel.

Sergeant Daley, recently retired from the Hospital Corps, is operating the post exchange restaurant. The post tailor shop is temporarily located in the restaurant building.

The 12th Cavalry officers of this squadron organized a Post Club this week, with Colonel Sickel, president; Lieutenant Jacobs, secretary and treasurer. They purchased part of the 4th Cavalry Club furniture, which was left here when they were ordered to the Mexican border last spring. Mrs. Edwards gave a very charming tea on the afternoon of Jan. 20 for the ladies of the garrison.

The Troop K basketball team was defeated by the Sturgis team Wednesday of last week by a score of 44 to 4. Troop K has had very little practice this season while the Sturgis team holds the championship of the Black Hills. A Social Club has been organized among the enlisted men. They have a hop every Saturday night. The dance music is furnished

by their own orchestra. Twenty-six recruits arrived on the post Friday and were assigned to the different troops, more than filling the vacancies of each.

Lieutenant Edwards has been on sick report for a few days with a lame foot. Lieut. S. D. Maize has relieved Lieutenant Coles as ordnance officer and signal officer, the latter being ordered to Fort Bliss.

Saturday evening the Enlisted Men's Social Club gave a peasant entertainment in the post hall preliminary to their regular weekly dance. The entertainment was presented by members of Troop I, under the direction of Sergeant McLendon, and consisted of short sketches, coon songs and gymnastics. Pvt. Andrew Thompson, a Scotchman, played the bagpipes and danced the Highland Fling and a sword dance, all of which were appreciated by a large audience. Troop I are trying out players for a basketball team, and they seem to have plenty of good material to pick from. We expect close games between the rival teams of the post. The post exchange has put in a fine line of groceries and confectionery and are doing a very good business. The troops are taking turns at putting up ice from the ice pond.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards have had their horses brought in from their ranch near Sturgis, and are enjoying daily horseback rides, although the roads are quite slippery. Little Virginia Lowe, who has been ill with a slight case of mumps since arriving from Apache, is able to be out with her playmates again.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., FEB. 1, 1912, WAR DEPT.

Major Elbert E. Persons, M.C., to Army Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Upon the completion of the course Major Persons will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

Leave for one month, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, granted 1st Lieut. John B. H. Waring, M.C.

Capt. Willis C. Metcalf, C.A.C., transferred from 42d Company to 140th; relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report to Col. William T. Rossell, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion: Capt. George B. Pillsbury, Capt. Edward M. Adams, 1st Lieut. Francis B. Wilby, 1st Lieut. Clarence S. Ridley, 2d Lieut. Lindsay Herkness and 2d Lieut. Albert K. Lyman.

Each of the officers named below will report to the C.O. of the post designated or to the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy for the prescribed test in horsemanship. U.S. Military Academy: Captains Pillsbury and Adams. Washington Barracks, D.C.: Lieutenants Wilby, Herkness and Lyman. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Lieutenant Ridley.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 29, 1912.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Ralph C. Harrison, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 24, 1912, vice Loop, dismissed Jan. 23, 1912.

Appointments in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Harold De Forest Burdick, of Kansas, ensign, U.S.N., to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from Dec. 19, 1911.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 29, 1912.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Ridgway to be colonel.
Major Morris K. Barroll to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. George A. Nugent to be major.

First Lieut. Harry L. Morse to be captain.

Second Lieut. Thomas J. Cecil to be first lieutenant.

Signal Corps.

Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven to be colonel.
Major Frank Greene to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Carl F. Hartmann to be major.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. Walter Harvey to be captain.

Second Lieut. Donald J. McLachlan to be first lieutenant.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants: Fred W. Bailey, Byron C. Darling, Charles E. Donlan, Elmer M. Eckard, Charles L. Furbush, Abram B. Hooe, William A. Jolley, Harvey A. Kelly, Clarence W. Leigh, William H. Maley, Herman L. Neiter, Eryl S. Peterson, Walter A. Wells, Charles Whelan, Arthur F. Wilhelmy, Henry McC. Young.

Coast Artillery Corps.

John Park Leavenworth to be second lieutenant.

John William Quillian, late midshipman, U.S.N., to be second lieutenant.

Medical Reserve Corps.

For first lieutenants: Fred W. Bailey, Byron C. Darling, Charles E. Donlan, Elmer M. Eckard, Charles L. Furbush, Abram B. Hooe, William A. Jolley, Harvey A. Kelly, Clarence W. Leigh, William H. Maley, Herman L. Neiter, Eryl S. Peterson, Walter A. Wells, Charles Whelan, Arthur F. Wilhelmy, Henry McC. Young.

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Coast Artillery Corps.

John Park Leavenworth to

No. 3, relieving Post Comsy. Sergt. Samuel H. Edwards, who will report to the chief commissary, Western Division, for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Major George W. Ruther, C.S., is detailed with his consent on active duty, to take effect March 31, 1912, after his retirement from active service. He is detailed for general recruiting service, to take effect March 31, 1912, and will proceed to Parkersburg, W. Va., relieving 1st Lieut. Charles E. Swartz, Inf., unassigned. (Jan. 31, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

First Lieut. Leon C. Garcia, M.C., is relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., and will return to his proper station in the Philippines Division. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Thomas U. Raymond, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Manila, P.I., vice Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, M.C., relieved. (Jan. 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 292, Dec. 14, 1911, War D., as relates to Capt. Henry D. Thompson, M.C., is revoked. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Thomas U. Raymond, M.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will take the transport to sail from Manila about July 15, 1912, for San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival will report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders. (Jan. 27, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered:

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Western Division, for duty as sanitary inspector of that division, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry S. T. Harris, M.C., who upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty.

Major Champ C. McCulloch, jr., M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell for duty.

Major William E. Purviance, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty.

Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty, relieving Major Elbert E. Persons, M.C., who will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty to command Field Hospital and Ambulance Company No. 2, relieving Capt. James L. Evans, M.C., who will proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty, and for duty as attending surgeon, San Francisco, Cal., in addition to his duties at Fort Mason.

Capt. Philip W. Huntington, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty.

First Lieut. George H. McLellan, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty, relieving Capt. Howard H. Johnson, M.C., who will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for duty.

First Lieut. Armin Mueller, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty.

First Lieut. Clarence E. Fronk, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Leave for one month, about March 1, 1912, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Henry H. Rutherford, M.C. (Jan. 27, E. Div.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Ernest K. Johnstone, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Shafter, H.T., upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. Larry B. McAfee, M.C., and will then report in person to the C.O., Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles A. Betts, M.R.C., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for temporary duty until the return of Major Clyde S. Ford, M.C. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps is relieved from duty at the Army Medical School in Washington and will proceed to his home: First Lieuts. Leo B. Allen, Sidney M. Bunker, William G. Gill, Charles P. Kennedy, William P. J. Ruddy and Frank Suggs. Each of the officers named will stand relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Jan. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Victor E. Watkins, M.R.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. First Lieut. Ziba L. Henry, M.R.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. First Lieut. Herbert L. Freeland, M.R.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. First Lieut. Fred J. Conzelmann, M.R.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Mott, N.J., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles E. McDonald, M.R.C., who will proceed to his home. Lieutenant McDonald will stand relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, May 15, 1912. First Lieut. Percy G. Drake, M.R.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Albert B. Faux, H.C., recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Par. 17, S.O. 17, War D., Jan. 20, 1912, relating to Sergt. 1st Class Harry Meade, H.C., is revoked. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Harry Meade, H.C., now at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will be sent to his proper station, Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Henry Aicklen, H.C., now at Washington, D.C., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report to the C.O., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty with Field Hospital No. 3. (Jan. 31, War D.)

COEFS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry A. Finch, C.E., about March 14, 1912. (Jan. 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 2, G.O. 165, War D., Dec. 12, 1911, as designates Portland, Oreg., as the place of embarkation of Co. 1, 3d Battalion of Engineers, is modified so as to direct that company to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark for Honolulu, H.T., on the transport to sail from San Francisco about March 5, 1912. (Jan. 29, War D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Major William G. Gambrell, paymaster, is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty. (Jan. 31, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Col. Rogers Birnie, O.D., about Feb. 10, 1912. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. James Gallagher, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Steven H. Britton, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 29, War D.)

First Class Pvt. of Ord. George Hall, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 30, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, jr., S.C., is extended three months. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Sergt. William C. Thompson, S.C., Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Valdez, Alaska, for duty as operator, relieving 1st Class Sergt. William J. Zwink, S.C., who will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash. (Jan. 15, 3d Columbia.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. HUGH L. SCOTT.

Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department, March 21, 1912, vice Capt. Edward Anderson, commissary, relieved from detail March 20. Captain Anderson is assigned to the 3d Cavalry, March 21, 1912. He will proceed on March 21 to join his proper station. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Vet. Aguilas Mitchell, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 19, C. Div.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for ten days, upon the expiration of his present sick

leave, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert C. Rodgers, 4th Cav. (Jan. 30, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

First Lieut. Albert B. Dockery 5th Cav., is relieved from station at Sacramento, Cal., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take station. (Jan. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, 5th Cav., will make the visits hereinafter specified to the places indicated until June 30, 1912, for the purpose of instructing the Militia Cavalry: Not to exceed one visit per month to Sacramento, Cal.; not to exceed one visit per month to Salinas, Bakersfield and Los Angeles, Cal.; not to exceed one visit every two months to Tacoma, Wash. (Jan. 30, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE K. HUNTER.

Second Lieut. Sumner M. Williams, 7th Cav., in addition to his other duties, is detailed on special duty at these headquarters, in connection with athletic preparations for the celebration of Rizal Day. (Dec. 15, D. Luzon.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

The leave granted Capt. William A. Cornell, 10th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Jan. 18, D.E.)

Capt. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Militia: Houston, Texas; Jennings, La.; New Orleans, La.; Corsicana, Texas; Amarillo, Texas; Austin, Texas. (Jan. 19, C. Div.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES PARKER.

First Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, is granted leave for two months, effective about Jan. 20, 1912. (Jan. 16, D.G.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. CUNLIFFE H. MURRAY.

Second Lieut. Augustine W. Robins, 12th Cav., upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will join his proper station. (Jan. 27, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. CHARLES A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for two months, about Feb. 15, 1912, is granted Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav. (Jan. 27, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

The name of 1st Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 14th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Jan. 27, 1912, and the name of 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, Cavalry, unassigned, is removed therefrom, to take effect Jan. 26, 1912. Lieutenant Fisher is assigned to the 14th Cavalry, to take effect Jan. 27. (Jan. 26, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, Cavalry, unassigned, is relieved from duty at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., to take effect Sept. 1, 1912, and will then join his proper station. The name of 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, Cavalry, unassigned, is removed therefrom, on Jan. 26, 1912, and he is assigned to the 14th Cavalry from Jan. 27. (Jan. 26, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. DAVID J. RUMBOUGH.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. George M. Apple, 1st Field Art. (Jan. 27, War D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWARD A. MILLAR.

First Lieut. William F. Morrison, 2d Field Art., is detailed as a student officer at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., and will report on Feb. 15, 1912, for the purpose of taking the course of instruction from that date to May 15, 1912, and upon the completion of the course will return to his proper station. (Jan. 25, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Vetn. William A. Sproule, 5th Field Art., will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Jan. 19, C. Div.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. John S. Hammond, Field Artillery, unassigned, is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery. He will be assigned to a battery by his regimental commander. (Jan. 25, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave for twelve days, about Jan. 12, 1912, is granted Major James M. Williams, C.A.C. (Jan. 18, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Chester J. Goodier, C.A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 13, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Jan. 19, 1912, is granted Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock, C.A.C. (Jan. 18, D.E.)

Capt. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C., is relieved from duty as an assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery and in the office of the Chief of Staff, and will report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office. (Jan. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Augustus Norton, C.A.C., recently promoted from second lieutenant, with rank from Dec. 16, 1911, is assigned to the 93d Company. He will join the company to which assigned. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Col. John C. W. Brooks, C.A.C., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect May 31, 1912, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty years' service. He will proceed to his home after Feb. 1, 1912. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Leave from Feb. 1 to and including May 31, 1912, is granted Col. John C. W. Brooks, C.A.C. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Sergt. Michael O'Donnell, 95th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 29, War D.)

The leave heretofore granted Capt. Granville Sevier, C.A.C., is extended five days. (Jan. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Harold L. Gardiner, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 162d Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Tampa, for duty on his staff. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. Isaac E. Titus, C.A.C., will report in person to Major Andrew Hero, Jr., C.A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Norton M. Beardslee, C.A.C., will proceed, at the proper time, to Galveston, Texas, and make the annual inspection of the Militia of Texas on Feb. 20. (Jan. 26, E. Div.)

Capt. Willis G. Peace, C.A.C., will proceed to Charlotte, N.C., for the purpose of addressing the National Guard Association of North Carolina. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Capt. Ellison L. Gilmer, C.A.C., is granted leave for one month, effective about Jan. 12, 1912. (Jan. 10, D.G.)

Sergt. George F. Sibert, 22d Co., C.A.C., now at the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will be sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for further treatment. (Jan. 26, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. LEA FEBIGER.

Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf., will proceed from Madison, Wis., to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of Militia of Wisconsin: Madison, Monroe, Beloit, Whitewater, Fort Atkinson, Milwaukee and Oconomowoc. (Jan. 17, C. Div.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. DANIEL CORNMAN.

Leave for four months, about April 1, is granted Capt. F. L. Davidson, 7th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Jan. 17, C. Div.)

Major Charles Miller, 7th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth. (Jan. 25, War D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 261, Nov. 7, 1911, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. James G. Taylor, 7th Inf., to report to the board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is amended so as to direct him to report in person to Major Charles C. Ballou, 7th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, at such time as he may be required by the board. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Jan. 30, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. COLVILLE P. TERRETT.

Second Lieut. Edward A. Everts, 8th Inf., is transferred to the 12th Infantry. He will remain on duty at the Presidio

of Monterey, Cal., pending the arrival of the 12th Infantry at its station in this country, when he will join company. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. George H. McMaster, 8th Inf., is detailed for duty with the Militia of South Carolina as inspector-instructor, and will proceed to Columbia, S.C., for duty. (Jan. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Bernard Lentz, 8th Inf., is attached to and will report to the 13th Infantry for duty. (Dec. 8, D. Luzon.)

First Sergt. George F. Watson, Co. L, 8th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 29, War D.)

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 23, Jan. 27, 1912, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, 8th Inf., is revoked. (Jan. 30, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES J. CRANE.

The name of Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Jan. 27, 1912, and the name of Capt. George C. Saffarrans is removed therefrom, to take effect Jan. 26. Captain Saffarrans is assigned to the 20th Infantry, Jan. 27, 1912, vice Capt. Herbert L. Evans, transferred to the 9th Infantry, to take effect the same date. Captain Evans will join the company to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 26, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Second Lieut. Lewis C. Rockwell, 10th Inf., Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 27, E. Div.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Anton C. Cron, 10th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Feb. 1, 1912, and the name of 1st Lieut. Charles E. Swartz, Infantry, is removed therefrom, to take effect Feb. 1, 1912. Lieutenant Swartz is assigned to the 10th Infantry, to take effect Feb. 1, and after his relief from recruiting duty will join that regiment. (Jan. 31, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Second Lieut. James W. Peyton, 11th Inf., will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Lagura, for duty. (Dec. 9, D. Luzon.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. FRANK B. JONES.

Leave will join the company to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 26, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Leavenworth for the examination of such officers of Infantry as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Charles C. Ballou, 7th Inf., Major John A. Murtagh, M.C., Major Charles Miller, 7th Inf., Capt. Samuel V. Ham, 7th Inf., and Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C. (Jan. 26, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Frank Greene, S.C., chief signal officer of the division, Capt. Jacob C. Johnson, C.A.C., artillery engineer, Artillery District of San Francisco, and 1st Lieut. Sebring C. Megill, S.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco on Monday, Jan. 22, 1912, to report upon the merits of a recent invention of a new system in wireless telephony and telegraphy, submitted by Major Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C. (Jan. 20, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. James D. Glennon, Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick and Major Roger Brooke, M.C. (Jan. 30, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave for one month is granted Major Henry A. Barber, retired, military attaché. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. George L. Byrondre, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Blees Military Academy, Macon, Mo., to take effect Feb. 1, 1912. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Leave for five days, about Feb. 5, 1912, is granted Col. John R. Williams, retired. (Jan. 31, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to Major Charles C. Ballou, 7th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion: Second Lieuts. Elmer F. Rice, 14th Inf., Benjamin F. Castle, 7th Inf., Charles L. Wyman, 17th Inf., and Edward H. Teall, 26th Inf. (Jan. 26, War D.)

The following officers will report in person to Major Charles C. Ballou, 7th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: First Lieuts. Frank C. Burnett, 1st Inf., Colin H. Ball, 5th Inf., Clifford U. Leonori, 18th Inf., Benjamin H. Pope, 8th Inf., Julian L. Dodge, 6th Inf., and Frank S. Bowen, 20th Inf. (Jan. 27, War D.)

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, 20th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination for promotion: Capts. Mathias Crowley, 17th Inf., John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., and Douglas Settle, 5th Inf. (Jan. 27, War D.)

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the School of Musketry and will report in person at the Presidio of Monterey on Feb. 15, 1912, for duty accordingly: Capts. Patrick H. Mullay, 14th Inf., Charles S. Haight, 5th Cav., and William G. Fleischhauer, 25th Inf., 1st Lieuts. Timothy M. Coughlan, 1st Cav., Philip J. Lauber, 2d Inf., Franklin P. Jackson, 2d Inf., Carl F. von dem Bussche, 14th Inf., and Thomas H. Cunningham, 5th Cav., 2d Lieuts. Patrick J. Morrissey, 25th Inf., Delos C. Emmons, 30th Inf., Arthur R. Underwood, 20th Inf., Burton O. Lewis, 1st Field Art., Ernest J. Dawley, 2d Field Art., David O. Byars, 18th Inf., Russell P. Hartle, 20th Inf., and Ira T. Wyche, 30th Inf. (Jan. 18, War D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Par. 16, S.O. 9, Jan. 11, 1912, War D., relating to Capt. Herman J. Koehler, master of the sword, U.S.M.A., is revoked. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Par. 25, S.O. 3, Jan. 4, 1912, War D., relating to 2d Lieuts. Elmer F. Rice, 14th Inf., Benjamin F. Castle, 29th Inf., Charles L. Wyman, 17th Inf., and Edward H. Teall, 26th Inf., is revoked. (Jan. 26, War D.)

The retirement from active service of Army Paymr. Clerk Louis G. Hanna, Feb. 16, 1912, when he will have reached the age of sixty-two years, is announced. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Indian Scout Lot Eyeash, detachment Apache Indian Scouts, Fort Sill, Okla., having become disqualified for service in character through his own misconduct, will be discharged without honor from the Army. (Jan. 31, War D.)

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport.	Leave S.F.	Arrive about	Arrive about	Arrive about	days
Sheridan	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 1	14
Sherman	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Thomas	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	1
Logan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	13
Sherman	May 6	May 14	May 27	Jun. 2	13
Thomas	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 26	Jul. 2	13

From Manila to San Francisco:

Transport.	Leave Manila	Arrive about	Arrive about	Arrive S.F.	days
Thomas	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	22
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	24
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	Apr. 12	24
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	23
Logan	May 15	May 20	Jun. 4	Jun. 12	23
Sherman	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 5	Jul. 13	23

General offices: 1080 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Laguna street.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)

LUSCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. F. Heidt, Q.M. Left Chingwang-tao, China, Jan. 24 for Manila; left Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 27.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Capt. F. D. Ely, Q.M. Sailed for Manila Jan. 5 from San Francisco. Left Honolulu Jan. 15; left Guam Jan. 29.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. At San Francisco, Cal.

Leaves San Francisco for Manila Feb. 5.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Capt. C. E. Babcock, Q.M. Left Manila, P.I., Jan. 15 for San Francisco, Cal. Left Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 21.

WAKREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. At Fort Monroe, Va.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Morgan, Ala.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort St. Philip, La.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 29, 1912.

Miss Lucille Matthew entertained Saturday afternoon with a five hundred party in honor of Miss Bessie Taylor, of St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. J. T. Nance entertained with a delightful tea Jan. 24. Miss Yona Hutchison, of Americus, Ga., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James H. Furlow. Lieut. W. E. Morrison left this week for an extended stay in Brooklyn and other Eastern points.

Mrs. Harry Boyer, of Kansas City, Mo., leaves shortly for Manila to visit her sister, Mrs. A. B. Warfield, and Captain Warfield. Mrs. Jesse Holmes, of Jefferson Barracks, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. S. F. Neely. Capt. Irwin Carr, 7th Inf., has arrived here and taken quarters in Summer Place. Chaplain Ferry, of the Military Prison, has left for a short visit at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Lieut. H. L. Gillespie left Saturday for a two weeks' visit in Detroit. The little son of Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Pike, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, has entirely recovered.

Miss Scriven, daughter of Colonel Scriven, of Omaha, was the guest of honor at a reception given Monday afternoon by Mrs. J. O. Mauborgne. Mr. Mauborgne had the assistance of Mrs. W. P. Coleman, Mrs. L. R. Ball, Miss Elinor Lenihan, Miss Bessie Griffin and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan. Mrs. T. G. Hanson was hostess at a charming tea Tuesday.

Lieut. James M. Lockett, guest for several days of Mrs. James A. McGonigle, Jr., has left for Panama. Mrs. W. O. Smith was the guest of honor at a most delightful tea given Thursday afternoon by Mrs. M. L. Lenihan.

Among the guests at an informal supper given Sunday by Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lat were Major and Mrs. P. A. Wolf, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Furlong and Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Littlebrant. Mrs. W. O. Smith was honor guest at an entertainment given Thursday afternoon by Mrs. M. J. Lenihan.

At basketball at the Y.M.C.A. Co. D, Signal Corps, defeated Troop H, 15th Cavalry, by 62 to 17. In the second game the Prison Guard quintet defeated the Co. M, Engineers, by 27 to 25.

The Infantry officers of the Military Prison and the Army Service Schools gave a very enjoyable smoker Saturday evening at the Officers' Club to the officers of the 7th Infantry, who have recently arrived from the Philippines. Mrs. Charles St. J. Chubb left Sunday for a visit with relatives in St. Louis. Lieut. Col. J. F. Morrison, G.S., delivered a very interesting lecture Friday morning in University Hall for the benefit of the student officers at the school. His subject was "Organization."

Lieut. S. C. Godfrey, C.E., has returned from a short visit with friends. Lieut. Truby Martin, of Fort Sill, who has been visiting his brother, Capt. G. A. Martin, at Fort Crook, is the guest of his parents, Major and Mrs. W. W. Martin, at the Soldiers' Home. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Moncrief entertained with a very charming supper Sunday for Miss Mary Duke, of Independence, Mo., Miss Helen Fritzsche, of the city, Miss Martha Van Dyke, Lieut. N. W. Pike, Lieut. W. M. Grimes, Lieut. H. E. Taylor and Lieut. G. D. Murphy.

Miss Lottie Fuller gave a most delightful dance Wednesday evening at Pope Hall in honor of her guest, Miss Bessie Taylor, of St. Paul, Minn. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Beebe, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Peek, Miss Martha Van Dyke, Miss Lucille Matthews, Miss Elinor Lenihan, Miss Shug Reaume, Miss Young and Miss Onderdonk, of San Antonio, Texas, Miss Worster, of Enid, Okla., Miss Scriven, of Fort Crook, Neb., Miss McCune, of Columbus, Ohio, Miss Lindsay, of Topeka, Kas., Miss Dorothy Hook, Miss Ruth Hook, Miss Virginia Barnes, of the city, and Lieuts. Stanley Wood, W. M. Grimes, Eben Swift, Jr., E. H. Taylor, S. C. Godfrey, L. T. Gerow, L. M. Silvester, A. G. Thompson, G. D. Murphy, M. P. Short, Capt. Charles Pearsall, of the Soldiers' Home, Lieut. Truby Martin, of Fort Sill, Okla., and Mr. William Whitaker and Mr. Leon Ditzell, of the city.

Mrs. J. M. Partello has arrived to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. George W. Stuart. Among the Army women who attended the delightful bridge party given Thursday by Mrs. E. S. Catlin were Mrs. Charles Barth, Mrs. D. W. Webster, Mrs. George Van Orden, Mrs. Ernest D. Peek, Mrs. William Wallace, Mrs. F. A. Barton, Mrs. Wilkerson, Mrs. Melville J. Shaw and Mrs. Jesse Holmes, of Jefferson Barracks. Mrs. John C. Stevens, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at St. John's Hospital, was able to return to her home Thursday. Major and Mrs. W. O. Johnson entertained with a charming dinner previous to the hop Friday. Their guests were Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman and Mr. Edgar Hopkins and Mr. Edward Bittman. Mrs. Stanley Coulter entertained delightfully Friday with a tea in honor of her guest, Miss Bertha Holmes, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Percy R. Jones assisted.

Mrs. Isaline Howard has arrived from St. Paul to be the guest for several months of her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Gilbraith and Captain Gilbraith. Mrs. H. O. Perley entertained with a charming dancing party Saturday evening for her young daughter, Lois. Mrs. Perley had the assistance of Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, Miss Shug Reaume and Miss Van Dyke. Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman entertained the following at dinner Friday: Capt. and Mrs. R. O. Van Horn, Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Kilburn, Miss Toole, of St. Joseph, Mo., Capt. J. C. Beaumont and Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr. Miss Lucille Matthews gave a delightful five hundred party Saturday in honor of Miss Bessie Taylor. Cards were played from seven tables, after which a tea was served. The prizes were awarded to Miss Taylor, Miss Van Dyke, Miss Helen Mallo and Miss Jean Elliot.

Major C. A. Ballou, 7th Inf., has gone to New York for a ten days' visit, and upon his return will be accompanied by his family. Lieut. Gad Morgan left Saturday for New York, called by the serious illness of his wife. Lieut. R. A. Hill, 7th Inf., was the guest Sunday of friends at Lawrence, Kas.

A delightful hop was given at Pope Hall Friday evening. Out of town guests were Mrs. D. W. Webster, just returned from Manila, Mrs. Jesse Holmes, of Jefferson Barracks, Miss Maude Gates and Miss Mary Duke, of Kansas City, Miss Toole, of St. Joseph, Miss Helen Lindsay, of Topeka, Miss Jessie Worster, of Enid, and Lieut. Truby Martin, of Fort Sill.

Major and Mrs. J. A. Murtagh, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest D. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt, Miss Lottie Fuller and guest, Miss Bessie Taylor, and Lieut. H. E. Taylor were among those from this post who attended the delightful dancing party given Thursday evening by Capt. and Mrs. William Goodrich and Miss Lois Goodrich at the Soldiers' Home in honor of their guest, Miss Barrie Zulich, of Indianapolis. Lieut. Jack Potts, M.C., is quite ill at the home of his parents.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1912.

The cold winter weather of the past weeks has been taken advantage of by the people in the post. Numerous sleigh rides have been given. Friday the enlisted men and their families enjoyed the sport, and Saturday night the officers and ladies of the post went sleighing.

The officers' hop on Jan. 19 was not largely attended as the evening was stormy. Those who did attend, however, enjoyed themselves. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Styer, Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Knapp, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Dorothy Ellis, the Misses Laura Gilson, Helen Walsh, Blanche Tower, Edith Watkins, Captain Conger, Lieutenants Jacobs and Jones and the Messrs. Ray Haskell, Wilkes Styer, Harry Haskell, Will Dutton, Melville Walsh and William Thompson.

Mrs. Ellis entertained informally Jan. 17 at bridge for Major and Mrs. Styer, Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt and Lieut. and Mrs. Williams. Lieut. M. M. Garrett, 29th Inf., has been ordered to Fort Slocum on recruiting duty. Lieutenant Garrett and family leave the post Tuesday evening. Lieutenant Garrett will proceed to Fort Slocum and Mrs. Garrett with her two children will visit Col. and Mrs. Cecil at Fort Jay, N.Y., until Lieutenant Garrett is settled at his new station. Lieutenant Brandt relieved Lieutenant Garrett as post exchange officer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Miller gave a bowling party Thursday evening which was most enjoyable entertainment. A delicious supper was served at Lieutenant Miller's quarters. The beautiful singing of Mrs. Miller and Miss Edith Watkins added much to the enjoyment of the guests. Among those

present were Capt. and Mrs. Conger, Major and Mrs. Shockley, Mrs. McCallum, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Knapp, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Ellis, the Misses Harriet Plummer and Harry Haskell, Mrs. Garrett won the ladies' prize for bowling, a pair of brass candle sticks, and Lieutenant Garrett won a brass smoking tray.

Mrs. Harriet Plummer, daughter of Colonel Plummer, 28th Inf., is the guest of Miss Edith Watkins, of Youngstown. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams gave a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Styer, Major Wilkes, Mrs. Ellis and Mr. Chapin. After the dinner Major and Mrs. Styer took the party to the dance in Youngstown given by the St. John's Junior Guild. Mr. R. C. Chapin, a classmate of Major Styer's, arrived Friday to stay over Sunday.

Chaplain Wood has as his guest Mr. Joiner, at one time a member of Co. G, 29th Inf. Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt entertained all the officers and ladies of the post Wednesday evening. Mrs. Styer, Major Wilkes, Mrs. Ellis and Mr. Chapin. After the dinner Major and Mrs. Styer took the party to the dance in Youngstown given by the St. John's Junior Guild.

Sergt. William J. Carson, retired in 1904 as first sergeant of Co. K, 8th Inf., died at his home in Youngstown, Jan. 27, after an illness extending over many years. Funeral services were held in the chapel and the interment took place in the post cemetery Jan. 29.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 27, 1912.

A most elaborate masked ball was held in the post gymnasium at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 26, that fully repaid the efforts of those in charge, during the several weeks of preparation. With laurel and moss, flags, sabers, guns and Japanese lanterns the hall was very prettily decorated.

The receiving line, which was unmasked, was composed of Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of Colonel Scott, 3d Cav., in lavender crepe meteor; Mrs. Charles G. Treat, wife of Colonel Treat, 3d Field Art., in black Spanish lace over black satin; Mrs. Daniel A. Frederick, wife of Colonel Frederick, 22d Inf., in white embroidered crepe; Mrs. R. H. Rolfe, wife of Major Rolfe, Q.M.D., in embroidered crepe bordered in fur and worn over pale green and lace underdress; Mrs. D. M. Appel, wife of Colonel Appel, M.C., in pink satin trimmed in lace.

When practically all the guests had assembled a grand march was formed and dancing in mask continued until 11 o'clock, when a second march terminated in all unmasking and entering the dining room, which was adorned elaborately. A bountiful supper of salads, meats, beverages and ices were served, after which dancing was again resumed and lasted until nearly 2 o'clock.

About 200 persons were present, including a large number of the town society folk. Among the attractively costumed guests of the evening were Mrs. Robert D. Read, wife of Colonel Read, as a dear old lady in black, and holding a beaded bag and a walking stick. Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, wife of Major Rice, was an Egyptian woman. Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, wife of Captain Conrad, was a dainty French peasant. Mrs. Theodore B. Taylor, wife of Captain Taylor, made a fascinating Little Bo Peep. Miss Doris Frederick was a colonial maid. Mrs. J. F. Preston, wife of Captain Preston, made a charming Folly, one of the most delightful of the Junior Guild.

The receiving line, which was unmasked, was composed of Mrs. Augustine McIntyre, Miss Comisky, Mrs. Carl Boyd and Mrs. H. B. Johnson. Lieut. Harvey M. Hobbs, 3d Field Art., was a West Point cadet, and as such proved very fascinating to the young girls there.

Miss Marie Thayer, daughter of Major Thayer, 3d Cav., also was a captivating Yama Yama girl. Captain Preston was in a pink domino. Miss Kathleen Scott, daughter of Colonel Scott, made a darling

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which would permit any officer except Admiral Dewey

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to outrank Evans. Senator Rayner, of Maryland, took the same position with regard to the late Admiral Schley. He was quoted as saying that he would not give his consent to the creation of higher rank than that which was held by Admiral Schley. As far as is known there is now no serious opposition in the Senate to the creation of the rank of vice admiral and some of the most influential Senators appreciate the need of a higher rank than rear admiral. If legislation of this character passes the House the way appears to be clear in the Senate.

Representative Nicholas Longworth is confident that the Fort Thomas, Ky., Barracks will be turned over to the Marine Corps. In order to remodel the old fort which has been abandoned as an Army post by the War Department, Representative Longworth will introduce a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the work. It is understood that the Navy Department proposes to establish a recruiting station like that at Norfolk and Philadelphia at Fort Thomas, where about three hundred marines will be stationed. This will result in a material reduction in the transportation of the recruits who enlist in the middle western states. Fort Thomas is very beautifully located and will make a very pleasant station.

The U.S.S. Yosemite was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Jan. 23, 1912.

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OPPOSING ARMY AND NAVY REFORMS.

The ability of Congress to shirk responsibility has never been more strikingly shown that in the clamor that has greeted the letter of Secretary Stimson to Congress on the abandonment of a certain number of useless Army posts. In his letter, transmitted this week to Congress, giving complete data as to the character of the posts condemned, their cost, the reasons for their establishment, etc., Mr. Stimson was simply answering specific questions put to him by the House through the Bulkley resolution relative to the economic distribution of the mobile Army and location of posts. Yet every effort has been made in certain quarters to have it appear that he is proposing a radical measure never suggested by his predecessors, and therefore advocating legislation that needs much longer time for consideration and that unexpectedly aims to do a great injustice to many localities that have depended upon the proximity of a post for a certain degree of prosperity. The resolution of inquiry to which the Secretary makes reply will be found in our issue of Dec. 23, page 510.

What Mr. Stimson now urges in the matter of concentration has been recommended time and again by previous Secretaries of War, and has been discussed until it would seem that nothing more informative could be gained from further threshing over of the old straw; but every time a similar measure has been presented to Congress in the past some such opposition has been brought against it, with the result that it has been deferred, thus permitting further raiding of the Treasury in the interest of communities that prefer their own aggrandisement to the welfare of the nation at large and to the development of a system of economic national defense based on military science. We say economic because the scheme proposed by Mr. Stimson accords with the best military thought the world over, and in such matters every tendency toward higher military efficiency makes for economy, that is, the getting of more value out of war material—men and material.

In another column will be found the answers made by Secretary Stimson to the hypothetical questions addressed to him per resolution. It is pleasing to note that Mr. Stimson did not mince matters in any particular in dealing with these questions. He told with commendable directness the character of the opposition to the concentration of the mobile Army along economic and efficiency-making lines, nor did he withhold proper comment upon the local and political reasons which have unfortunately figured in the attempts to unload upon the officials intrusted with the control of the Army the responsibility for a wasteful system of administration, a responsibility that has lain primarily upon Congress ever since we can remember.

It is fortunate in a way that the Navy is at the same time in a battle with Congress to bring about the abandonment of useless navy yards. Secretary Meyer, with a bluntness that leaves nothing to be desired and that does him and the Department he represents great credit, on Jan. 30 issued a statement, arraigning the Democratic majority in the House for blocking his efforts to bring about needed economies in the administration of the navy yards; while at the same time seeking to effect economies by lessening the number of battleships to be built—economies they can defend better before their constituents than they could economies involving the closing of navy yards that contribute to local commercial advantage though injurious to naval policy in general.

This joint energetic action by the two Service Secretaries may result in awakening the public to the difficulty of bringing about real economy in the face of the opposition of interested persons and interested localities. In the Secretaries' economies thus opposed it is worth while to note that both parties are involved. The navy yards to be abolished are mainly in Democratic territory, while some of the most important Army posts slated for abolition are in Republican states. Thus arises a situation in which the parties can come together harmoniously in saving one another's districts from the pruning knife of the Secretaries. By a careful swapping of votes the Democrats can serve their pet yards or the Republicans can preserve their favorite posts. This is a very unpromising state of affairs so far as legislation for either Service is concerned, but the fact that the suffering of both Army and Navy from a false economy has been placed before the public simultaneously may bring ultimate good out of it, however much at the moment it may seem unpropitious.

The letter of Secretary Stimson was sent to Congress at a most unfortunate time for the Army, although, of course, Mr. Stimson had to obey the resolution. If the Hay bill had come up in the Senate the day after the letter was received, it would have been passed in a more

undesirable form than was originally proposed by the committee. Some Senators who have befriended the Army for many years were thoroughly aroused and ready to vote for more radical and unfriendly legislation than has been brought forward in recent years. However, when the Senators were advised of the conditions under which the letter was prepared and sent, this antagonistic feeling towards the Department and the Army began to disappear. Before the arrival of the Hay bill in the Senate, there will be time for the Republican Senators to take a more rational view of the situation and learn that Mr. Stimson's proposals are simply in line with the military policy advocated for years by the War Department which has behind it more of urgency today because of the specious exaggeration in the cry of public economy and because the Texas mobilization last spring and summer gave a practical demonstration of the difficulties of concentrating troops scattered about among widely separated and isolated posts.

THE ARMY BILL REPORT.

In its report on the Army Appropriation bill the House Committee on Military Affairs uses language in regard to the Chief of Staff which seems entirely out of place in such a document. In revealing strong personal prejudice it at once throws suspicion upon the genuineness of the conclusions of the committee and naturally awakens a doubt whether the questions before that body received the judicial and dispassionate treatment that should be looked for in the deliberations of a committee charged with the welfare of the Army of the United States. Viewed in another aspect this tone of rancor seems to be especially unfortunate in that it tends to discourage other officers from bringing forward reforms for the improvement of the Army. Granting for the sake of argument that the officer who is made the target of objurgatory criticism is entirely wrong, there can be no doubt of the sincerity of his convictions and of his desire to benefit the Service. Such a spirit should have been a complete shield from abuse, and the committee should have cordially greeted his suggestions, always remembering that the greatest of reforms have been cradled in ridicule and nursed in calumny. In the matter that has caused the most feeling before the committee, that of enlistment, the suggestion of a change did not come from the officer assailed in the committee report. On the contrary, he simply stood for the old period, and yet he has been singled out as if he had suggested a reform that had never been tried in the Army and that threatened to undermine the very Military Establishment.

The fact that the leading military countries of Continental Europe use a short enlistment period should have impressed the committee with the fact that the officer in question had very strong support in his contentions, and that the compulsory nature of continental service did not entirely vitiate the value of the comparisons he drew from French and German military practice. It certainly will not appear unusual or remarkable to a patriotic American that an officer of our Army should believe that if a certain length of time is required in Europe to make a soldier, a shorter period may be relied upon in the United States, where the grade of intelligence is supposed to be higher, or at least where the output of energy is greater and where rapidity of development and susceptibility to new ideas, and hence to instruction, are generally believed to be more marked than in Europe. It would indeed be unfortunate for the Army if further reforms should be hindered by the fear that a frank presentation of views before a committee should result not only in an officer being held up personally for excoriation in a public report, but in the supporters of his plans being credited with unworthy motives or being under influences that might subject their support to the charge of sycophancy.

As to the committee, it cannot gain in the estimation of the public by allowing the personal element to manifest itself in its treatment of great public questions, especially one upon which may hang some time the destiny of the Republic. A spirit of hearty welcome for all ideas and suggestions and a broad and catholic toleration for even the plainest errors are the best qualities for any committee to cultivate, and we can only regret that the present House Committee on Military Affairs has, for the moment only let us hope, departed from those high standards of courtesy and moderation which so uniformly before lent distinction to the proceedings of our national legislators to whom have been specially entrusted the affairs of the Services.

The Army Appropriation bill, judging by the present progress of matters in the House, will come up for consideration about Feb. 5. The reading of the bill will be preceded by two days' debate, according to plans of leaders of the House, and the new legislation in the measure, known as the Hay bill, may not be reached before Feb. 7. All sorts of amendments will be proposed, among which will be one which directs the War Department immediately to abolish fifteen or sixteen Army posts.

REGULATIONS FOR SMALL-ARMS FIRING.

Some very radical changes in the regulations for small-arms firing are recommended in the report of the board appointed to revise the manual. While many features of the report are recognized by the War Department as of the highest merit, some of the recommendations are of such a drastic nature that they will encounter serious opposition in the Department. In all probability the War Department will not accept the report without some important amendments. It is proposed to establish a

record fire of forty rounds to determine individual proficiency of the shooters. In this the time element is the most important factor. The record fire consists of ten shots at 200, ten at 300, ten at 500 and ten at 600 yards. The ten shots at each range are to be fired within one minute, or forty shots in four minutes. The skirmish fire and rapid fire of the present manual are abolished. Estimating distances is eliminated as an element in determining marksmanship. Half sight is to be discarded in favor of normal sight. No record of firing beyond 600 yards is kept.

It is provided in the report that the grades of expert, sharpshooter and marksman are to be based upon the record made in firing forty shots in four minutes as described above. The qualification for expert is set high purposely so that only a small portion of the marksmen in the Army will reach this class. It is estimated that after two years not over five or six per cent. of the marksmen in the Army will be in this grade. The margin in points between the sharpshooters and marksmen is two times greater than that between sharpshooters and experts. It is recommended that the standard for a marksman be placed within the reach of any careful soldier who is willing to devote his energies to the improvement of his shooting. To train a limited number of men, who may be called upon to act as sharpshooters, it is proposed to give special instructions on long range shooting with the telescopic sights. These men should also be given instruction in range-finding so as to act as leaders in field firing. The theory upon which the board excludes the estimating of distances as test for marksmanship is that soldiers should fix their sights as ordered.

The smallest unit for field firing, according to the report, should be a platoon. Officers in the Department take issue with the board on this point, and suggest that the unit should be one company. There is also serious opposition to the abolition of range finding as a marksman qualification. It is claimed that this is the only way to develop range finding and that a special course, recommended by the board, would not be sufficient. Objections are also made to the abolition of skirmish firing although it is admitted that the present system of skirmish firing should be modified. The contention is made by a number of officers who have reviewed the report that the modified form of the present skirmish firing would be the best method of firing against time.

The board has recommended a number of changes in the manual, which it is thought will be of special benefit to the Organized Militia. States, it is recommended, should be authorized to issue marksman insignia similar to those of the Service, for the National Guard. It is recommended that it should be made optional with the Cavalry whether men of the Army service should participate in the contest for individual proficiency. This is placed in the hands of the commanders of Cavalry regiments and posts.

QUESTION OF NAVY'S BUILDING PROGRAM.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the action of the Democratic caucus on Jan. 29 in eliminating a battleship from the appropriation for this session shows more strength for an adequate Navy on the majority side of the House than was generally expected. The vote of 98 to 68 does not bind the members of the caucus and many of them are declaring openly that they will vote for at least one battleship. Some of them will support Representative Hobson in his contention for two or more. The action of the caucus was irregular in that nothing was stated in the call for it to assemble of the intention to take up the naval program. Chairman Padgett and a number of the members of the committee who are known to favor a battleship were not present. If it had been announced that the battleship question was to come up quite a number of members who are known to be friends of the Navy would have attended and participated in the proceedings. Unexpectedly Representative Burnett proposed an amendment to the resolution to dispense with the Public Buildings bill and many of the Democrats who are in favor of a battleship voted for the resolution to kill the large Public Building bill now pending in committee. The Republican members can be depended upon to vote almost solidly for at least one battleship. It will not require more than one-third of the Democrats to give a one-battleship program a substantial majority. Even if the bill should go through the House the first time with no battleship, it is thought that there is a very fair prospect of securing one battleship in the conference, for it is claimed that a two-battleship program will pass the Senate. After members of Congress have heard from the country a petition will be circulated for another caucus on the naval program, if it is not taken up at a caucus called for general legislation. Representative Hobson is confident that if the question is submitted to a caucus again a one-battleship program will carry.

Representative Hobson is working industriously to have the House Democrats rescind their action opposing battleships. "Japan," said he, "will be at war with the United States before we can get a fleet through the Panama Canal after it is opened. The Japs are preparing to strike at the proper time, and the Monroe Doctrine will be their justification, the race issue having been abandoned to get European support." This accords, in substance, with the opinion of Mr. Hamilton Holt, who is the special advocate of friendly relations with Japan. In a letter to the New York Tribune, Mr. Holt calls attention to a provision in the Dillingham bill, reported favorably in the Senate, which will exclude the Japanese from the United States as the Chinese are now excluded.

Mr. Holt asks: "How will Japan take this new slap in the face? Lesser insults have led to war." That is precisely what Mr. Hobson contends, viz., that our treatment of the Japanese as undesirable aliens will ultimately result in a state of irritation which means war. The only difference between Hobson and Holt is that the one, being a student of war, believes in providing against the contingency of war, while the other, as a professional peace advocate, is guilty of the folly of trying to prevent war by ignoring it, after the approved method of Christian Science, which, as would appear, Mr. Holt does not believe in, except as applied to military preparation.

As to the building program needed for our Navy, Admiral Dewey said: "I deem it absolutely necessary that at least four battleships be authorized by Congress at this session. At least this number will be necessary to replace four battleships which are now obsolete. These are the Indiana, the Iowa, the Massachusetts and the Oregon. While we need auxiliaries, this is not as important as the upkeep of the Battleship Fleet. Auxiliaries in time of war can be purchased. Vessels bought for use as auxiliaries are not, of course, as satisfactory as those built for the purpose, but they can be utilized. The fleet is the Navy. Therefore any hesitation in filling in with new ships those which become obsolete is a step backward. The authorization of two battleships at this session would prevent the movement backward, but four are absolutely needed to keep the fleet at anything like its present standing. I would like to see a yearly building program that would include four battleships. In the absence of this, I am sure Congress will see the necessity and give us two. We need more such battleships as the Nevada and Oklahoma, the contracts for which were signed last week, will be. They will have a displacement of 27,500 tons, and will be capable of a very large steaming radius. While other countries, England, for instance, need the cruiser battleship type for fast work in short distance, we must build ships like the Nevada and Oklahoma in order that sufficient coal may be carried for long cruises. It is also to our advantage to be able to give sufficient weight and size to our armor and armament. I feel confident that Congress will give us two battleships at this session."

The recent trouble which the destroyers met in the storms off the Virginia Capes has convinced many Navy officers studying the problem that the building program should include more cruisers. It is urged that cruisers on the lines of the Salem should be built, since destroyers have not proven to be as seaworthy as the character of the service which is expected of them demands. Some of the members of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House are inclined to take the same view of the conditions that face the Navy. In all probability this will be a live question when the building program is reached by the House Committee. Several members of the House Committee have expressed the opinion that if too much opposition should develop to a battleship program the committee should report quite an extensive authorization of cruisers and auxiliary ships.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department is co-operating with the Revenue Cutter Service in equipping revenue cutters with three and six pound guns. By early summer every first and second class cutter and each first-class tug will be equipped with guns—with the exception of one, which will have six, all of the cutters will be equipped with four guns. In all about eighty guns will be placed in the revenue cutter fleet. First Lieut. H. B. Camden, U.S.R.C.S., who is a graduate of the Naval Academy, has been detailed to install the guns and to arrange for the development of target practice in the Revenue Cutter Service. He has adopted the Navy system of target practice and organization as far as the conditions of the Revenue Cutter Service will permit. No attempt will be made to mobilize the revenue cutters for practice, but each ship will conduct its practice independently. It is understood that the gunboat rules of the Navy will be used by the Revenue Cutter Service. When the scheme which is being prepared by Lieutenant Camden, is carried out the revenue cutters will be in condition to co-operate with the Navy in the event of war. All of their guns will be equipped with telescopic sights and other modern appliances which are used in the Navy. The crews of the ships will be drilled as are those of small ships in the Navy in the modern system target practice.

It is stated on excellent authority that it is the intention of the War Department to reduce the number of Regular organizations in the Philippines from twelve to six. That explains the recent change of order for the 1st Infantry, which had been ordered to the Philippines, but now will go to Honolulu, where the Army strength is to be increased about as the strength in the Philippines is to be reduced. Service in Hawaii does not count double toward retirement and does not carry the twenty per cent. extra pay for foreign service paid the troops in the Philippines. The troops stationed in Hawaii would be available for either Pacific coast or Oriental eventualities on short notice, and at the same time cost a great deal less. It is understood that other regiments soon to be transferred, though their definite station is not yet announced, are the 11th Cavalry and the 17th Infantry, just recently back from the Texas border and now stationed at Fort Oglethorpe and Fort McPherson, respectively. Cuban eventualities, should they demand the intervention of the U.S. forces, will take the entire 29th Infantry and the 5th Infantry, and doubtless other troops.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army bill was reported to the House on Jan. 29. The total estimates submitted to the committee as published in our issue of Dec. 9, page 446, aggregated \$96,927,988.98. Last year's appropriation was \$92,587,785.97. The bill as now recommended by the committee carries \$88,853,757.18.

The proviso on page 7 of the bill, which reads as follows:

Provided, That hereafter no parts of the appropriation for the pay of officers and enlisted men shall be paid to any officer or enlisted man in active service for any period of time lost by him on account of diseases which are the result of his own intemperate use of drugs, alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct—

was inserted in the bill at the earnest request of the Surgeon General of the Army, and is recommended by the Secretary of War in his annual report.

Other new legislation carried by provisos in the present bill follows:

Subsistence Department: Provided, That so much of Sec. 1261 of the Revised Statutes as pertains to additional pay for acting commissaries be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Miscellaneous: Provided, That hereafter Army paymasters' clerks and the expert accountant, Inspector General's Department, shall receive mileage at the same rates and under the same conditions as is provided by law for officers of the Army.

Provided, That hereafter enlisted men may be detailed to serve as stenographic reporters for general courts-martial, courts of inquiry, military commissions, and retiring boards, and while so serving shall receive extra pay at the rate of not exceeding five cents for each 100 words taken in shorthand and transcribed, such extra pay to be met from the annual appropriation for expenses of courts-martial, and so forth.

Provided further, That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to remove any suspensions or disallowances in the accounts of quartermasters for the fiscal years 1910, 1911 and 1912, for the purchase, care and foraging of horses, because of age, sex or size, and for the purchase of seeds, machinery, and for labor and other expenditures in connection with the raising of forage at remount depots, from appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department.

Under "Barracks and Quarters" the following is new:

Provided further, That of the amount herein appropriated the sum of \$25,000 shall be immediately available for the construction of barracks and quarters: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended at any Army post which the Secretary of War has decided or may decide to abandon in the interest of the Service.

The appropriation for purchase of horses is for horses "of ages, sex and size as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War for remounts," as well as for the purposes heretofore allowed. The provision in former bills, against "the use of funds for breeding purposes," is absent from the present bill. The standard set by Army Regulations for Cavalry and Artillery horses may be departed from "in purchase of remounts" as well as for instruction of cadets at West Point. The bill also authorizes the purchase of seeds and implements for the raising of forage at remount depots.

A new proviso reads:

Roads, wharves, etc.: Provided, That \$10,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be expended to macadamize the road way upon the Government property between the U.S. Government experimental farm and the Arlington Military Cemetery in the county of Alexandria, Va.

Allowances for erection of officers' quarters in the Philippines are reduced in the present measure as follows: Quarters for a general officer, former allowance \$12,000, now \$8,000; colonel to captain, reduced from \$10,000 to \$6,000; below captain, reduced from \$6,000 to \$4,000.

The appropriation for "Shooting Galleries and Ranges" includes the extra duty pay of enlisted men and hire of employees, and the following proviso is added, which is really a reappropriation:

Provided, That of this amount the sum of \$3,450, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is made immediately available for the purchase of additional land adjoining the military reservation of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for use in connection with the rifle range.

A new item of appropriation is \$49,587 for rent of buildings, Quartermaster's Department.

The Ordnance Department appropriation carries the following proviso:

Provided, That hereafter when authorized transfers or sales of ordnance or ordnance stores are made to another bureau of the War Department, or to another executive department of the Government, payment therefor shall be made by the proper disbursing officer of the bureau, office, or department concerned. When the transaction is between two bureaus of the War Department, the price to be charged shall be the cost price of the stores, including the cost of inspection. When the transaction is between the Ordnance Department and another executive department of the Government, the price to be charged shall include the cost price of the stores and the costs of inspection and transportation.

No provision is made for foreign service pay for either officers or enlisted men, as Mr. Hay has a bill now before Congress to abolish such additional compensation.

No appropriation is made this year for dummy gun equipments of National Guard Coast Artillery armories, but the appropriation for encampments and maneuvers is one million dollars more than last year.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The Army reorganization rider of the Appropriation bill has undergone several changes in committee since the measure came before them at the opening of the present session of Congress. This measure, as originally introduced, will be found on page 446, our issue of Dec. 9. The first section of that measure now becomes Sec. 2 of the Appropriation bill and is amended to read:

Sec. 2. That hereafter all enlistments in the Army shall be made for the term of five years, and for all enlistments hereafter accomplished five years shall be counted as an enlistment period in computing continuous-service pay: Provided That, in the absence of express authority hereafter given by Congress, the uniforms of officers and enlisted men of the Army shall hereafter be and remain as prescribed by War Department orders in force on May 25, 1911, except for such changes as can be made in the uniforms of enlisted men without loss or additional expense to the Government.

Sections 2 and 3 become 3 and 4 in the bill, and the following clause, which would have operated to raise the present Adjutant General to the rank of lieutenant general on the retired list, is eliminated from the bill: "And if any officer who is deprived of his position as head of a department by the operation of this act shall remain on said list without receiving any advancement in rank until the time for his retirement from active service, he shall, when retired, be retired with the advancement of one grade in rank." To the same section (new No. 4) is added, after the word "determine":

Provided further, That the Supply Corps shall be subject to the supervision of the Chief of Staff to the extent the departments hereby consolidated into said corps have heretofore been subject to such supervision under the terms of the existing law.

The remainder of the reorganization measure follows:

Sec. 5. That as soon as practicable after the creation of a

Supply Corps in the Army not to exceed 4,000 civilian employees of that corps, receiving a monthly compensation of not less than \$30 nor more than \$175 each, not including civil engineers, superintendents of construction, inspectors of clothing, clothing examiners, inspectors of supplies, inspectors of animals, chemists, veterinarians, freight and passenger rate clerks, employees of the Army transport service and harbor-boat service, and such other employees as may be required for technical work, shall be replaced permanently by not to exceed an equal number of enlisted men of said corps, and all enlisted men of the line of the Army detailed on extra duty in the Supply Corps or as bakers or assistant bakers shall be replaced permanently by not to exceed 2,000 enlisted men of said corps; and for the purposes of this act the enlistment in the military Service of not to exceed 6,000 men, who shall be attached permanently to the Supply Corps and who shall not be counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law, is hereby authorized: Provided, That the enlisted force of the Supply Corps shall consist of not to exceed fifteen master electricians, 600 sergeants (first class), 1,005 sergeants, 650 corporals, 2,500 privates (first class), 1,190 privates, and forty-five cooks, all of whom shall receive the same pay and allowances as enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Signal Corps of the Army and shall be assigned to such duties pertaining to the Supply Corps as the Secretary of War may prescribe: Provided further, That the Secretary of War may fix the limits of age within which civilian employees who are actually employed by the Government when this act takes effect and who are to be replaced by enlisted men under the terms of this act may enlist in the Supply Corps: Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be held or construed so as to prevent the employment of the class of civilian employees excepted from the provisions of this act or the continued employment of civilians included in the act until such latter employees have been replaced by enlisted men of the Service Corps.

Sec. 6. That the office establishments of the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, and the Chief of Staff of the Army are hereby consolidated, and shall hereafter constitute a single bureau of the War Department, which shall be known as the Bureau of the General Staff, and of which the Chief of Staff shall be the head. The Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments of the Army are hereby consolidated and merged into the General Staff Corps. The officers of said departments shall hereafter be known as officers of said corps and by the titles of the rank held by them therein, and, except as hereinafter specifically provided to the contrary, so far as the officers hereby transferred to the General Staff Corps, and the offices held by them, may be affected, the provisions of Secs. 26 and 27 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent Military Establishment of the United States," are hereby extended so as to apply to the General Staff Corps in the manner and to the extent to which they now apply to the Adjutant General's and the Inspector General's Departments, but nothing in said sections shall be held to apply to any officers of the General Staff Corps except the officers transferred to that corps from the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments by the terms of this act, and nothing in said sections or in this act shall be held or construed so as to nullify or change any of the provisions of existing law as to the detail of officers for duty as Chief of Staff, or as to the period for which officers so detailed may serve, "and no officer who shall have served four years as Chief of Staff shall, except in case of emergency or in time of war, be eligible for further service as Chief of Staff until after he shall have served for at least two years with the line of the Army or on such other duty not pertaining to the General Staff Corps as the President may direct." The officers now holding commissions as officers of the said departments shall hereafter have the same tenure of commission in the General Staff Corps, and as officers of said corps shall have rank of the same grades and dates as that now held by them, and, for the purpose of filling vacancies among them, shall constitute one list, on which they shall be arranged according to rank. So long as any officers shall remain on said list any vacancy occurring therein shall be filled, if possible, from among such officers, by selection if the vacancy occurs in a grade above that of colonel, and, if the vacancy occurs in a grade not above that of colonel, by the promotion of an officer who would have been entitled to promotion to that particular vacancy if the consolidation of departments hereby prescribed had never occurred: Provided, That, except as otherwise specifically provided in this act, after the consolidation of bureaus, departments, and corps heretofore provided for shall have been effected, no details to fill vacancies in the grade of colonel in the General Staff Corps shall be made until the number of officers of that grade in said corps shall have been reduced by three, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade in said corps shall not exceed ten; and no details to fill vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel in the General Staff Corps shall be made until after the number of officers of that grade in said corps shall have been reduced by four, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade in said corps shall not exceed fourteen; and no details to fill vacancies in the grade of major in the General Staff Corps shall be made until after the number of officers of that grade in said corps shall have been reduced by seven, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade in said corps shall not exceed twenty-five; and no details to fill vacancies in the grade of captain in the General Staff Corps shall be made until after the number of officers of that grade in said corps shall have been reduced by eleven, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade in said corps shall not exceed ten; and whenever the separation of a line officer of any grade and arm from the General Staff Corps shall create therein a vacancy that, under the terms of this proviso, cannot be filled by detail such separation shall operate to make a permanent reduction of one in the total number of officers of said grade and arm in the line of the Army as soon as such reduction can be made without depriving any officer of his commission: Provided further, That such duty or duties as are now required by law to be performed by any officer or officers of the Adjutant General's or Inspector General's Department shall hereafter be performed by such officer or officers of the General Staff Corps as the Secretary of War may designate for the purpose: Provided further, That when a vacancy in the grade of major general shall occur among the officers hereby transferred to the General Staff Corps that vacancy shall not be filled, but the office in which the vacancy occurs shall immediately cease and determine: Provided further, That officers now holding commissions as officers of either of the departments hereby consolidated with the General Staff Corps may at any time, in the discretion of the President, and shall, whenever they shall have served four years as members of said corps, be detached therefrom and assigned to duty with the line of the Army, or to such other duty not pertaining to the General Staff Corps as the President may direct, and they shall not be returned to duty in said corps until they shall have served for two years under detachment therefrom except in cases of emergency or in time of war, and during their detachment from said corps their places therein may be filled by the selection and detail, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, of line officers having the same rank, respectively as the officers whose places said line officers are to fill: Provided further, That officers of the line of the Army who are now, or who shall hereafter be, detailed for service in any staff corps or department under the provisions of Sec. 26 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent Military Establishment of the United States," may at any time, in the discretion of the President, be relieved from such service and returned to duty with the line: Provided further, That, in order to expedite the reduction of the number of officers of the consolidated General Staff Corps to the limit contemplated by this Act, officers who now hold commissions as officers of either of the departments hereby consolidated with the General Staff Corps, and who are eligible for retirement from active service under any law existing at the date of the approval of this act, shall, upon their own applications, and may, in the discretion of the President, be retired from active service: Provided further, That all officers of the line of the Army now detailed for service in either of the departments hereby consolidated with the General Staff Corps shall be relieved from duty in said corps at the expiration of their present periods of detail, or sooner if the President shall so direct, and all officers hereafter detailed for service in said corps shall be relieved therefrom at the expiration of four years of such service, or sooner if the President shall so direct, and no officer who shall have served for four years under detail in said corps shall be eligible for further service therein until after he shall have served at least two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in case of emergency or in time of war: Provided further, That hereafter, when any officer shall, under the provisions of Sec. 26 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent Military Establishment of the United

States," be appointed or reappointed to an office with rank above that of colonel his appointment to said office and his acceptance of the appointment shall not create a vacancy in the arm, corps, or department from which he shall be appointed, but he shall retain therein the same relative position that he would have held if he had not been appointed to said office, and he shall return to said relative position upon the expiration of his appointment to said office unless he shall be reappointed thereto.

Sec. 7. That hereafter no vacancies occurring in the grade of major general in the line of the Army shall be filled until the number of officers of that grade shall have been reduced by three, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade shall not exceed four; that hereafter no vacancies occurring in the grade of brigadier general in the line of the Army shall be filled until after the number of officers of that grade shall have been reduced by five, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade shall not exceed eleven; and for the purposes of this act general officers not commissioned as officers of any of the staff corps or departments of the Army shall be regarded as general officers of the line: Provided, That hereafter the number of officers above the grade of colonel who shall be members of the General Staff Corps under the provisions of Sec. 3 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1903, entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the Army," shall be two: Provided further, That hereafter service as a cadet of the U.S. Military Academy or as a naval cadet or midshipman shall not be counted in computing for any purpose the length of service of any officer of the Army.

Sec. 8. That nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to separate any officer from the Army or to diminish the rank now held by him, and that all laws and parts of laws, so far as they are inconsistent with the terms of this act, are hereby repealed.

THE ITEMS OF APPROPRIATION.

We published on page 446, our issue of Dec. 9, the table of estimates for the Army Appropriation bill. The individual amounts are the same in the bill as now reported out by the committee, except in the following items, which are the amounts now recommended for passage:

Contingencies of the Army.....	\$25,000
Army War College	10,000
Signal Service	325,000
Annunciator buzzer system	10,000
Pay of officers of the line.....	6,893,908
Additional for length of service	1,524,120
Pay of enlisted men.....	15,832,000
Additional for length of service	1,535,000
Pay of Hospital Corps	850,000
Additional for length of service	160,000
Pay of headquarters clerks, etc.....	303,240
Pay retired officers	2,800,000
Pay retired enlisted men	2,150,000
Miscellaneous	3,821,362
Unit the proposed item of \$31,750 for store-houses for Militia Coast Artillery equipment.	
Subsistence of the Army.....	8,869,273
Regular Supplies Q.M.D.....	7,731,773
Equipment officers' schools at military posts	6,000
Incidentals, Q.M.D.....	1,736,337
Barracks and quarters.....	1,721,389
Transportation Army and supplies	10,723,528
Roads, walks and wharves	598,557
Water and sewers at posts.....	1,702,595
Barracks and quarters, Philippines	450,000
Clothing and equipage	4,913,271
Unit item \$32,616 for damages to and loss of private property; \$2,384 Indian indemnity and \$15,862 reimbursement to officers and enlisted men.	
Ordnance service	300,000
Ordnance stores—ammunition	250,000
Small-arms target practice	800,000
Manufacture of arms	600,000
Automatic rifles	100,000
Field Artillery for Organized Militia.....	770,000
Unit item \$1,500,000 ammunition Field Art, Organized Militia; also \$118,30 replacing ordnance stores.	
Total now carried by the bill.....	\$88,853,757.18

COMMITTEE REPORT ON ARMY BILL.

Accompanying the Army Appropriation bill given above is a long report by the Military Committee of the House concurred in by nine of the sixteen members of the committee. In tabulating the legislative features of the bill the committee figures a net saving of \$1,902,824 by reason of reductions as follows: Section three, \$1,016,000; four, \$295,692; five, \$743,830; six, \$10,595.52; seven, \$295,218. The annual savings expected to result from the adoption of the provisions of the bill are as follows: By section two, \$2,230,766.32; by section three, \$1,016,000; by section four, \$538,831.06; by section five, \$1,931,235.59; by section six, \$161,536, and by section seven, \$295,218, making a grand total of annual savings of \$6,173,587.63.

In explaining the bill the committee says it proposes to reduce the number of officers of the Army by three major generals (one in the staff and two in the line), five brigadier generals (one in the staff and four in the line), two colonels, three lieutenant colonels, sixteen majors and forty captains. As against this reduction it is proposed to make an increase of one major general, head of the Supply Department. The net reduction in officers would thus be sixty-eight, to be accomplished gradually and by the abolishing of offices as they become vacant. Any vacancy occurring above the grade of colonel on a consolidated list of officers now holding commissions as officers of any of the departments to be consolidated will be filled by selection, but any other vacancy by the promotion of the officers who would have been entitled to promotion to that particular vacancy if the consolidation of departments had never occurred. It is impossible to further the interests of individual officers by maintaining separate lists. The success of the proposed measure depends upon the depriving of most, if not all, the heads of their present positions of honor, dignity and independent authority.

The committee explains that all but two of the objections urged against the bill have been met "measurably to the satisfaction of the objectors." These two points are the lengthening of the term of enlistment and reduction in the number of officers. "The differences here seem to be irreconcilable." By the Appropriation Act of March 3, 1911, Congress met the demand for more officers by adding 275; "hence it would seem that the case should not now be reopened." Moreover, all the proposed reduction applies to is confined, with the exception of general officers, to officers of certain staff corps and departments, and who will be made superfluous by consolidation. The objection that the gradual cutting off of a number of officers from certain consolidated staff corps by leaving unfilled an equal number of vacancies as they occur hereafter will impose a hardship on the line of the Army by stopping promotion therein, the committee answers by saying that having finally obtained, after years of striving, the benefits of membership in the Staff Corps and departments, including the resultant promotion in the line, officers of the line now show themselves unwilling to accept any of the liabilities or disadvantages that may beset such membership, and when Congress proposes to reduce a staff corps these officers protest against the reduction because the burden of absorbing

the surplus officers will fall upon the line, where it ought to fall, because the officers who will become surplus came from the line and made promotions therein when they left it for their four-year details in the staff; and reduction of the staff merely requires the line to relinquish some of the advantages it gained by the detail of its officers to fill staff positions. "A most extraordinary state of affairs has been reached if Congress cannot reduce one of the staff departments of the Army without a protest from officers of the line because they must feel the reduction. They would not feel it if they had not invaded the staff, and it is quite certain that if they had not done so they would regard a staff reduction with much fortitude, if not with complacency."

THE QUESTION OF ENLISTMENT.

In its defense of the five-year enlistment the committee prints in full the opinion of Adjutant General F. C. Ainsworth, U.S.A., in favor of the five-year period, as according with the views of the committee. The committee sent out inquiries to 277 colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors of the line of the Army who had had experience with both the five and the three year enlistment. Of these 182 favored five years, ninety-one favored three years, and four were indefinite. In favor of enlistments of less than three years were thirteen officers, while 262 were opposed and two were indefinite. As to the time required to make a good soldier in the respective arms, twenty-six believed it would take three years for a cavalryman, fifteen were for two years, eleven thought two and a half best, and fourteen favored more than three years. In Field Artillery, two and three years were equally favored with seven votes each, these being the top figures given. In Coast Artillery, the largest number, nineteen, favored three years, and two and a half and one and a half came next, tied at nine votes. In Infantry, the top vote was given by fifty-one in favor of three years, a close second with forty-eight came those in favor of two years, while third were the seventeen in favor of more than three years. These questions were solicited by the committee in reply to statements made by the Chief of Staff, and the committee thus summarizes them: "An overwhelming majority were adverse to the opinions of the Chief of Staff; a majority of two to one favors the five-year enlistment; 262 as against thirteen are opposed to less than three-year enlistments; of Cavalry officers fifty-one against seventeen believe that more than two years are required to make a good Cavalry soldier, and only two of the entire number of Cavalry officers believe that such a soldier can be made in less than two years; in the Field Artillery officers, thirteen against seven believe that more than two years are required to make a good F.A. soldier, and not one of the entire number believes that such a soldier can be made in less than two years; in the Coast Artillery, thirty-eight against twelve believe that two years are required to make a good C.A. soldier, and in the Infantry, 127 as against ten believe that two years or more are required to make a good Infantry soldier; 265 against seven are opposed to discouraging the re-enlistment of desirable soldiers of any grade; 262 against thirteen are opposed to prohibiting the re-enlistment of good soldiers who have not become non-commissioned officers even after twenty years of service, and 259 against seventeen would encourage the re-enlistment of good soldiers of any grade until they become eligible for retirement."

"This committee has no hesitation in adopting the safe and sane views of the overwhelming majority of this great number of officers of ripe judgment and long experience, both as company and field officers of the line, as against the theoretical and revolutionary views championed by an officer who has had no experience whatever as a company officer and whose entire experience as a field officer was limited to the few days in 1898 when he commanded a Volunteer regiment that had been hastily raised and organized for service in the war with Spain. Surely the opinions of an officer of such limited experience, even though they be echoed by a small following of both superiors and subordinates whom his present high position has enabled him to attract or to influence, are entitled to but little weight in this matter as against the independent and expert judgment of a multitude of other officers whose opinions are based upon a long and practical experience that he has not had, in immediate touch with and in command of enlisted men of the line of the Army."

As to the prohibition of re-enlistments the committee says that the proposal of the Chief of Staff to create a reserve has received support because of "specious and misleading statements." "But little investigation was needed," it says, "to show that the scheme is simply chimerical, or visionary, as Major General Carter preferred to call it during his hearing before this committee." The almost unanimous opposition of the most experienced line officers of the Army to a discouragement of re-enlistment ought, the committee believes, "to condemn forever the proposal to curtail or prevent such re-enlistments." Then the committee says:

"From the earliest days of the Army these officers have been an honor to their country and its flag. Our people have had good reason to confide in them and to be proud of them, and, knowing this, have always been ready to trust them and honor them. No whisper of detraction against them as a body was ever heard until recently, when opposition to pending legislation led an officer of the Army, not of their class, to speak of them in terms of disparagement that are likely to be regarded as more injurious to him than to them."

The Committee calls attention to the urgency and persistency with which General Bell, then Chief of Staff, and other officers for the War Department in 1908 pressed the request for increase in pay and allowances of enlisted men to increase re-enlistments. These demands were granted, and despite the "enormous increase in expense" the committee is now told that that legislation was all wrong, that the bonus should be cut off and that the soldier should not be encouraged to re-enlist. Backed as they are by the opinions obtained from the line officers to-day, the views of General Bell, the committee believes, are more likely to be right than those of General Wood. No serious consideration should be given, it thinks, to the views of "theorists who would attempt to use our small Army as a training school for the whole population of the country or for the creation of a military reserve." The committee figures that men available for a reserve who will return to civil life from the Army each year will be under 7,884 annually, which may be reduced finally to the vanishing point. "There is no ground on which it can be safely predicted that patriotism or any other consideration will lead large numbers of former soldiers of the Regular Army who have been any length of time in civil life to return to the ranks of the Army in time of war. They will be much more likely to enter Volunteer regiments to obtain appointments as commissioned officers or as non-commissioned officers of the higher grades."

Then the committee takes the figures presented by the

Chief of Staff. After an elaborate presentation of figures avowedly drawn from Army records to show that the computations of the Chief of Staff are all wrong, the committee says: "It is astonishing that the Chief of Staff should have made such a statement as that which he published in the hopeless effort to show that his scheme would be less expensive than the five-year system of enlistments proposed by the pending bill. And it is still more astonishing that the Secretary of War should have forwarded the statement in question to a committee of Congress with approving comment, as he did in a letter dated Jan. 4, 1912."

Taking up the question of keeping control of the reservists who have left the Army, the committee seeks to show that the Chief of Staff is in error as to the ability to exercise the necessary surveillance over them and the cost required to keep them accessible in time of war, and sums up by saying that "surely the creation and maintenance of any such reserve as that outlined or any such reserve as it is possible to create with our small Army as the source of its supply of men is not worth its cost in money alone, to say nothing of the grave injury it would inevitably inflict upon the standing Army." The question whether the British enlistments are long or short in the meaning implied by the contending schools in Washington is taken up at great length and argued by the committee as if that were the crux of a debate. The conclusions drawn by Secretary Stimson from the recent paper by Col. F. R. C. Carleton, of the British army recruiting service, are challenged in an effort to show that the short-term system advocated by Colonel Carleton is really a system of seven years with the colors and five years in the reserve. The intimation of Secretary Stimson in a recent hearing that the Adjutant General had withheld certain information respecting British enlistments calls forth from the committee the assertion that no information of importance was kept back by the A.G.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE SUPPLY CORPS.

With the adoption of Section 2 the committee maintains that there would be this annual saving of \$2,230,766. Discussing foreign service pay the report says that the conditions in the Philippine Islands have improved to such an extent that the same reasons do not now exist for this kind of pay as when it was allowed.

In replying to some objections to the consolidated Supply Corps, the committee says that the chief of the corps should have the rank of major general because of the magnitude of the work of the corps and because the head of it "should have equal power with the Chief of Staff so far as relates to his own duties and responsibilities." The claim that the chief of the corps should be selected from the Army at large is answered by the remark that it was not deemed wise to repeal any of the provisions of the act providing for the selection of heads of departments, hence under consolidation the selection will be made in accordance with existing law. The committee designates the statement that the "power of this office would be supreme in the Army" as "absurd and ridiculous," though not specifying who has made that charge, and points out that the work of the supply departments is constantly under the supervision of the line. To the objection that the act will operate to detach line officers from their commands and put them under the control of the chief of the Supply Corps, by requiring that in certain circumstances line officers shall perform Supply Corps duties, the committee replies that the provision simply preserves the unbroken practice of the Army since its beginning, and Army Regulations, acts of Congress and War Department orders are quoted to prove this.

After enumerating the advantages to come from this consolidation, which have already been explained in our columns many times, the committee says that a conservative estimate places the annual net saving at \$538,831. The report closes with a statement of the value to efficiency in the field of the rank and file of the Army that would be obtained by the establishment of a general service corps, presenting arguments that have often appeared in our pages.

MINORITY REPORT AGAINST HAY BILL.

Representative Prince, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, submitted a minority report on the Army Appropriation bill, signed by Representatives George W. Prince, Julius Kahn, James Francis Burke, Thomas W. Bradley, D. R. Anthony, Jr., John Q. Tilson, Butler Ames. The minority urge that the appropriation is insufficient to meet the necessities of the Army; that economy should not be sought at the expense of efficiency, and that new legislation should not be incorporated in an appropriation bill. A plan for the reorganization of the Army is soon to be submitted to Congress, and no reorganization of the staff can properly be made until the Army is put upon a correct basis. They state the difference of opinion in the Army on the subject of the period of enlistment, saying: "The officers who believe only in a highly drilled machine, and who desire a permanent personnel of enlisted men, favor the longer term of enlistment. The active and alert officers who look ahead with broad vision to the national defense in time of sore need favor the shorter enlistment, because it returns to civil life trained, disciplined and law-abiding citizens who will constitute an efficient reserve."

The claim of the majority that Section 2 will produce a saving of \$2,230,766.32 is not founded on fact in the opinion of the minority. A comparison over a period of fifteen years shows a balance of \$25,000,000 in favor of the three-year enlistments. The economy sought is wholly at the expense of the enlisted men, and it makes the system of reserves impossible.

The alleged saving of \$1,016,000 in Sec. 3 is at the expense of the pay of those serving in the tropics, which service, according to the general experience of nations, justifies extra pay. It will impair efficiency by making enlistments more difficult.

Sec. 4, creating a supply corps, provides for legislative promotion which invariably leads to friction and discontent. The two brigadiers in the Supply Corps will have an opportunity to become major generals, which is not accorded to the Chief of Engineers and the Chief of Ordnance, who hold positions of equal responsibility. "At present there are not officers enough to do the military and quasi-military duties that they are called upon to perform. If this section becomes a law it will reduce the number of officers by forty, thereby further crippling the efficiency of the Army."

Section 5, creating a service corps in the Army, will undoubtedly remove from the Service hundreds of civil service employees who have devoted the best years of their lives to the service of their country; many of the men are too old to enlist under the provisions of the proposed section. If it is found advisable to establish

such a corps for the efficiency of the Army, these faithful men ought to be provided for.

Section 6, abolishes the establishments of the A.G. and I.G. and adds to the General Staff a body of officers whose functions are purely administrative and whose life training unfit them for the duties of the General Staff, which are purely military. Thus the General Staff will be composed of officers from the line detailed for four years, but whose term of detail is temporary and uncertain, and permanent officers coming from the Staff Corps. "This will undoubtedly give to these administrative officers of the Staff Corps a preponderating power and influence in the work of the General Staff. It also presents the unheard-of condition of officers having a life tenure as General Staff officers." The strength of the present General Staff lies in the fact that there is a large number of energetic young officers of the rank of captain connected therewith. The proposed legislation reduces the number of these captains just one-half, whereas Congress has been repeatedly called upon to increase the number of officers in order to perform detached service duty imposed by law upon the line.

In conclusion the minority say: "Section 7 is ill advised and will, in our judgment, work against the efficiency of the Army. We have pointed out some of our objections to the legislative features of this bill. We are sincere in our desire to reduce the expenses of the Military Establishment where it can be done without detriment to the Service. The Army and its interests stand far above the desires of any of the individual officers for legislative promotion. We again state that in our judgment important legislation of the character proposed in the bill should be taken up as a separate and distinct proposition and should not be made a part of an appropriation bill. We are prepared at this session of Congress to give our undivided attention and time to any legislation which will make for the betterment of the Army."

THE NEW INFANTRY DRILL.

"It is not uncommon to find commanders who are forever learning details and prescribed methods of action without giving any heed to their reasons or proper application," said Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, in discussing the new infantry drill regulations before the New York Military Institute on Jan. 27. "It is no unfair criticism that we are inclined to observe the forms and neglect the principles. This is particularly true of organized militia. It was largely with a view of correcting this tendency that certain parts of the infantry drill regulations, 1911, were shaped. Drill regulations are, therefore, predicated upon a sound doctrine of combat tactics. If the forms have no other object than the ingenious and the spectacular evolutions of groups of men the tactician would have no higher art than the drill master of the comic opera. 'Quibbling over minutia of form is indicative of a failure to grasp the spirit,' says paragraph 5, and the spirit is found in the doctrine of tactics that the book expounds. The forms and their correct application do not appear in their proper perspective until the doctrine of tactics is understood."

Part II, the greater part of Part III, and many paragraphs of Part I of the infantry drill regulations, 1911, have no other purpose than to indoctrinate into the infantry such principles of combat tactics as will insure not only correct understanding of the fixed form, but the unity of belief and the resulting uniformity of action—teamwork—as well.

"Drill regulations must keep abreast of important improvements in such matters as weapons, munitions and communication. For example, the introduction of long-range rifles has, among other things, resulted in adoption of the means for accurate determination of range and the observation of fire effect. Modern shrapnel caused the abandonment of line formation in favor of lines of columns at certain stages of deployment and advance. Aerial reconnaissance, made possible by the latest great advance in appliances of war, will multiply the uses of night operations. Changes made necessary in this way increase in number and scope with the smaller units and in matters of detail. And drill regulations, which treat almost wholly of the smaller units and of matters of detail, must be changed freely to keep abreast of the times.

"As to the doctrines of attack expounded in the latest regulations of two victorious armies in great wars fought with modern rifles, the German and Japanese, we find on the surface, at least, a disagreement. Briefly stated in this: the German conception of decisive attack calls for persistent advance under fire superiority. The Japanese, on the other hand, do not mention fire superiority, in specific terms at least, but prescribe a rapid, resolute advance in heavy skirmish lines and urge a courageous appeal to the bayonet. They count much on the glorified zeal of the soldier. The difference may, after all, be more fancied than real. I have heard it suggested that the omission of reference to fire superiority in the Japanese regulations is designed to withhold from the soldier's view the disheartening features of the battlefield and that the officers, who guide the movement and in reality produce the fire, are expected to know the use of fire. The only clew I find to be this: the Japanese provisional regulations of 1906 prescribed rather long rushes at top speed. The final regulations of 1909 changed the gait to ordinary double time on the theory that it is better to save the soldier's breath in order that he may open well aimed fire on halting. In this particular matter the infantry drill regulations, 1911, have in the main followed the German school. This has seemed best suited to the character of our people."

SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION SCHOOL.

Signal Corps Aviation School, Augusta, Ga.,

Jan. 29, 1912.

During the week ending Jan. 27 the Signal Corps Aviation School made more flights and totaled greater duration than during any previous week since the school has been established. There were fifty flights, with total duration of eleven hours and forty minutes in the air. This despite the fact that Capt. C. De F. Chandler was absent on leave for four days and Capt. Paul W. Beck joined for duty on the last day of the week.

Lieut. H. H. Arnold on Jan. 25 attained an altitude of 4,674 feet and remained in the air fifty-nine minutes. This establishes a record for Augusta. The Army aviators have agreed that they will not attempt altitudes above a mile, since this is sufficiently high for military purposes, and there is therefore no need to inaugurate competition, which would become simply dangerous without compensating advantages.

During the week numerous flights were made during a twelve-mile wind, which made flight more difficult because of the gusts.

STEP BACKWARD, SAYS SECRETARY MEYER.

"The Democratic party, by its action last night, took a step backward and gave another illustration of government by snap judgment," declared Secretary Meyer in reference to the action of the House Democrats in party caucus Jan. 29 in going on record against any appropriation for battleships this year.

"Even with a continuous program of two battleships a year," he continued, "the United States would fall a little behind its present effective strength, for the reason that in another year four of our battleships, built during the same period, will become non-effective."

"The Dreadnought type is the warship of the present day. One Dreadnought is easily the superior of half a dozen Oregons, and one Dreadnought built by a foreign Power in excess of the number built by ourselves is equivalent to wiping off our list at one stroke the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Iowa, Kearsarge and Kentucky."

"All the nations that are building battleships are building Dreadnoughts."

"No nation can exist commercially and exert its proper political influence among the nations of the world without a navy strong in proportion to its wealth and the commercial interests of its population. In the history of nations the loss of power may generally be said to have been due to the loss of naval power, although occasionally due to other reasons. But it is certain that the existence of an efficient navy is a sure sign of national power and a safeguard against war."

"We have an enormous extent of coast line; we have Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, and we have the obligation to guard and protect Cuba and maintain her neutrality. To perform these obligations satisfactorily we must have a strong seagoing fleet. The only sure defense of the country and the only assurance of safety is for the fleet to be able to seek out its enemy on the high seas and to cripple or destroy it. It does not suffice simply to drive the enemy a few miles away from our coast and then await the uncertainty of another attack. Safety can only be assured by the destruction of the enemy's fleet."

"We have guaranteed the neutrality of the canal, and must be prepared to maintain it."

"The Monroe Doctrine is as big as the Navy, and no bigger."

"England has authorized for the year 1911-12 five Dreadnoughts. Germany has authorized three Dreadnoughts and one armored cruiser. Japan has authorized five ships of the latest Dreadnought type in the last year. Seventy-nine million dollars has been authorized by her for new construction between 1911 and 1917."

"The Democrats, on the other hand, might have brought about real economy, lasting and far-reaching, if they had had the courage to abolish needless navy yards, which are costing the Government several million dollars a year for maintenance alone. These expenditures are an outrageous drain on the resources of the country, and a heavy burden on the taxpayers."

"To abolish unnecessary navy yards would reduce the expenditure of money in certain districts, but it would save an outlay, not merely for one year, as in the case of refusal to appropriate for battleships, but for years to come, and without decreasing the efficiency of the Navy."

"A navy for the nation and not for local interests is what should be sought."

The dangers of the abandonment by Congress of the Navy building program are set forth in a circular letter to the members of the Navy League by Secretary Henry H. Ward. The fact that this country is not keeping pace with Germany in the construction of Dreadnoughts is set forth in a striking manner by Mr. Ward. He shows that while Congress is indifferent there is no indication of any halting in the German program. It is insisted by Mr. Ward that Congress should not appropriate for anything less than two Dreadnoughts. In the course of his letter Mr. Ward says: "It is doubtful if the Democratic majority of the House will sustain the action of the caucus. Nevertheless, it behoves every Navy League member to do his part to see that the action of the caucus is not sustained."

"In March, 1910, your headquarters had occasion to call attention to the critical situation of the Naval Appropriation bill then before Congress. At that time it was said that we were losing, or had lost, to Germany our second place among the navies of the world. That prediction has come absolutely true. Whatever the basis of comparison may be, the United States is now a bad second to Germany as the two Powers stand to-day, is losing month by month, and at the same time Japan is gaining relatively much faster than we are."

"There is no indication of any halting of the German program, nor is there likely to be. Mr. Meyer has pointed out what is perfectly clear to any student of the situation, that two Dreadnoughts per year will barely keep us up to our present strength. Congress should appropriate for no less than the Secretary of the Navy has asked for—two Dreadnoughts."

LORD BERESFORD'S BOOK.

The long-expected book of Lord Charles Beresford, "The Betrayal," was published this week. As its title implies, it deals with what the retired Admiral considers the abandoning of the two-power standard of the British Navy and the dangers of retrenchment at the expense of naval supremacy. The volume was to have been published last November, but it was withheld because Lord Charles was informed officially that important changes in the personnel and policy were impending. The changes referred to were the retirement of Reginald McKenna as First Lord of the Admiralty and the creation of a War Staff at the Admiralty, these being among the principal reforms which Lord Charles had urged. "Now that these changes have been effected," says the author in the preface, "and a naval War Staff has been created, it remains for the country to see to it that another such betrayal of the national confidence as is exemplified in these pages is rendered impossible." This confidence, the book points out, was due to the fact that "the public were and are hypnotized by the Dreadnought policy. The excessive and vulgar advertisement lavished upon this experimental vessel was by no means justified. * * * The effect of that advertisement * * * not only led the British public into a delusion from which they are still suffering, but created a natural irritation among foreign powers. In 1906 the tradition of dignity and courtesy hitherto prevailing in the service was rudely violated and Great Britain proclaimed herself the bully of the seas. * * * All that the British Admiralty had accomplished was to publish a new design just in time to enable other nations to profit by its defects. To the building of these great ships, necessary

as it has become, has been sacrificed every other naval requirement—men, small cruisers, docks and stores. Without an adequate provision of these essentials the battle fleet is useless for fighting purposes, and the money spent on it is a present to the future enemy."

Those who know the history of the designs for a Dreadnought-type of battleship in the United States Navy and how near this country came to being the first to construct that style of ship, may be willing to make some allowances for the remarks of Lord Charles on that subject. The author would imply that it was England's proclaiming herself the bully of the seas that irritated other nations into building Dreadnoughts; but if Lord Charles is familiar with the history of battleship designing in the American Navy, he knows that before the British launched the Dreadnought the same type had been evolved by our naval constructors and was awaiting only a favorable reception of the idea to be put into the concrete form of a battleship. Also, in Jane's "Fighting Ships for 1903" was a long technical discussion by Col. Vittorio Cuniberti of the Italian Navy, on "An Ideal Battleship for the British Fleet." In this paper which is generally conceded to have been the first scientific presentation of the advantages of what has come to be called the "Dreadnought type," the distinguished naval constructor of Italy argued for the building of such a ship on general lines as the original Dreadnought. This ideal ship was to have a displacement of about 17,000 tons, eight 12-inch guns, 12-inch armor for belt, turrets and bases and with a realizable speed of 24 knots. Moreover, it has been held even that Ericsson's Monitor was the first "all big-gun ship" ever built. (See *Scientific American*, February, 1910.) It will thus be seen that the Dreadnought idea was in the air, that it was the result of a perfectly natural progression in naval architecture that had begun with the Monitor of Ericsson, and that its appearance was inevitable. When the first British Dreadnought went overboard, it was only a question of months when the United States would have had one, without mentioning any other Power.

Instead of the Dreadnought type representing a "craze" of any kind, it displayed merely the modernism, the up-to-dateness, of the British naval constructors and their desire to see that their country should continue to hold the lead in battleship power, and the imitation of England in the building of this type cannot be said to have been inspired by irritation, but rather by a realization of the fact that Great Britain had again stolen a march upon her neighbors by crystallizing into a working ship ideas that had been floating around for some years. In seeking to prove the loss of the two-power supremacy of England, Lord Charles presents a comparison with the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy, as represented by the ships of 1914. Here he gives England fifty-five ships of the Dreadnought, Invincible and pre-Dreadnought (fifteen years old) types, while he credits the Alliance with sixty-three, of which Germany would have thirty-nine. After this table, Admiral Beresford asks: "Where is the two-power standard? Where is the two-to-one standard? Where is the half-as-much-again superiority postulated in the Admiralty memorandum? If the policy of His Majesty's government consists in maintaining the two-power standard it is an utter delusion. In five years we have forfeited the nautical predominance we held in 1905." The period between 1902 and 1909 engages most of the critical notice of the author who makes of his book a scathing indictment of the British naval policy during that time.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Although it has not been finally arranged, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight will probably assume command of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet about March 15. Much will depend upon the progress of the work on the ships to form his command.

Advices received at the Navy Department Jan. 30 state that the U.S.S. Yorktown is now free of all traces of the yellow fever contracted at Guayaquil, Ecuador. The vessel is at Santa Elena, 110 miles from Guayaquil. The Yorktown will in a few days proceed to Panama, provided that no new cases of fever develop. The Maryland will remain on the Ecuadorean coast.

Three ships of the Fifth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, were in the harbor of Key West, Fla., Jan. 22. They were the Washington, flagship, and the North Carolina and the Birmingham. The arrival of these big fighting ships to take part in the celebration incident to the completion of the overseas railroad was of the greatest importance to Key West, for the reason that the North Carolina and Washington draw twenty-eight feet of water each and are the deepest draught vessels that ever entered the harbor. The deepest draught vessel that ever entered the harbor previously had a draft of 25 feet 8 inches, "Admiral Fiske," says the Key West Citizen, "in addition to bringing his ships here and adding to the interest in the celebration, has done Key West a great service in demonstrating the fact that deep draught vessels can be brought into the inner harbor with safety."

The Fifth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, will arrive in Havana Harbor, Cuba, on Feb. 18, to escort the bodies of the victims recovered from the wreck of the old battleship Maine to the United States. The division consists of the Washington, North Carolina, Chester, Salem and Birmingham.

The cable address of the commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, while the U.S.S. Rainbow is at Nanking, will be Nanking, China.

The U.S.S. New Hampshire arrived at New York city Feb. 1 from Norfolk, Va., and went to the navy yard. Address mail care of Postmaster, New York city.

The U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Smith was on Jan. 23 at Nassau, Bahamas, on her way to Guantanamo. Lieut. E. C. S. Parker, her commander, and the other officers were entertained by the Governor on Monday afternoon, Jan. 22. At night a dinner was given at the Hotel Colonial by Mr. E. P. L. Solomon for Lieutenant Parker. On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 23, Mrs. Julian Potter and a party of women went on board the Smith for tea.

The U.S.S. Alert was placed in commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on Jan. 25, 1912.

Water to a depth of nine feet was admitted within the cofferdam surrounding the old U.S.S. Maine at Havana, Cuba, Jan. 26, as a preliminary test to ascertain whether the after part of the ship, with its bulkheads, was watertight. The test was successful, and it was under the direction of Major Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in charge of the work. He will await orders from Washington to break the dam and float out the wreck. The final disposition of the hull has not yet been announced. The collier Leonidas has been ordered from Havana to Annapolis, her services being no longer

needed in connection with the removal of material and relics from the wreck of the old battleship Maine. The Leonidas has on board all the relics recovered from the wreck which are available for distribution among the cities, patriotic orders and members of the crew of the Maine or their relatives, as authorized by Congress. A joint Army and Navy board is going over the applications received and preparing to apportion relics to the applicants.

The crypt under the chapel at the U.S. Naval Academy and the tomb of John Paul Jones should be completed within six months from the end of February, in accordance with specifications for bids for the work issued by the Navy Department. The appropriation now available for finishing the crypt amounts to \$65,000, and bids will be opened on Feb. 24, in Washington.

It having been demonstrated that it was possible to talk by wireless telephone from Mare Island, Cal., to Point Loma, San Diego, 450 miles distant, the Navy Department has accepted installations of the National Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company, and the system will immediately be put into operation for government purposes at Mare Island, Goat Island, Farallon Islands, Table Bluff, Point Arguello and on two United States cruisers.

Second Lieut. Clarence W. Alger, U.S.M.C., stationed at the Marine Barracks, New York, has been ordered tried by G.C.M. on a charge of failing to pay his debts and giving notes and checks when, it is alleged, he had no funds in bank and made no provision for the payment of these obligations. The detail for the court is: Col. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., Comdr. Joseph W. Oman, U.S.N., Lieut. Col. L. J. Magill, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. A. St. C. Smith, U.S.N., Capt. H. L. Matthews, U.S.M.C., Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., judge advocate. Lieutenant Alger is a native of South Dakota, and entered the Marine Corps from civil life on examination in January, 1909. The principal bank interested is said to be a Philadelphia bank. The trial will be held in Philadelphia.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer on Jan. 31 announced his decision in the case of Ensign Richard C. Sauffley, U.S.N., recently tried by court-martial on charges growing out of his refusal to go to sea in the torpedo boat Biddle, which he was commanding. The court recommended that Ensign Sauffley be made to suffer the loss of three numbers in his grade and a reprimand. The Secretary disapproved of this recommendation, except as regards the reprimand, which will be administered as the court recommended. It developed during the trial that there were many extenuating circumstances, chief among which were Ensign Sauffley's youth and inexperience and the fact that he had been but a short time in command of the Biddle. It was proved that he failed to report the repairs necessary on his ship in sufficiently detailed form to the captain of the Norfolk Yard. It was because the vessel was actually unseaworthy that Ensign Sauffley declined to take her to sea when ordered. He was also ill at the time. He entered the Service June 11, 1904, and was commissioned ensign June 6, 1910.

Mach. R. E. Rucker, U.S.N., has been detached from the U.S.S. New Orleans and has been ordered home to wait orders. The New Orleans arrived at Bremerton, Wash., Jan. 30.

It is considered unlikely that the Government will take over the management of the restaurant in the navy yard, New York, much to the disappointment of Miss Anne Morgan, its founder. The restaurant was established three years ago and is on a paying basis, and Miss Morgan had recommended that the Government take over its management. In answer to the suggestion, the Navy Department appointed a board consisting of Lieut. Comdr. B. B. McCormick, Asst. Paym. T. P. Ballenger and Lieut. Wilson Brown, Jr., to decide on the advisability of adopting it, and this board, it is said, has reported unfavorably, as government ownership would involve the service of a commissioned officer and considerable governmental help.

The Republic, Capt. Senhor Luis de Camara Leme, a third class cruiser of the Portuguese navy, arrived at New York city from Key West, Fla., Jan. 31, en route to Boston, Halifax and the Azores. She was towed alongside the Italian line pier in the Hudson River and will remain until about Feb. 8. The Republic was built in Lisbon in 1899, and was then named the Rainha Dona Amelia, under which title she was known until the republic was established. She has a displacement of 1,665 tons and is 243 feet long. Her beam is 33 feet and her maximum draught 15½ feet. Her steel hull is sheathed with wood below her water line. She is propelled by twin screws driven by two vertical triple expansion engines of 5,000 horsepower, and her contract speed is eighteen knots. Her battery consists of four 6-inch guns, two forward and two aft; four 4-inch guns, two 3-pounders and ten Maxim rapid-fire guns. She also has two torpedo tubes above water.

The Selania, the largest oil motor ship in the world, underwent a successful trial trip at Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 30, in which she maintained a speed of twelve knots. Leading Danish and British experts were on board and exhibited the keenest interest in the experiment. The vessel displaces 10,000 tons, and is equipped with two motors of 3,000 horsepower each. She belongs to the East Asiatic Company.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy. Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in our complete Navy table on another page:

Cyclops and Ajax, sailed Jan. 30 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Prometheus, arrived at Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador, Jan. 30. Nashville, arrived Jan. 30 at Santo Domingo City.

Hannibal, sailed Jan. 30 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Cagayan-a-Dios.

New Hampshire, sailed Jan. 31 from Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, New York.

Neptune, arrived Feb. 1 at Baltimore, Md.

Whipple, arrived Jan. 31 at San Diego, Cal.

Supply, sailed Jan. 31 from Guam for Cavite, P.I.

Caesar and Brutus, arrived Jan. 31 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Vulcan and Mars, arrived Jan. 31 at Hampton Roads, Va. New Jersey, sailed Feb. 1 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Scorpio, arrived Feb. 1 at Corfu, Greece.

Wheeling, sailed Feb. 1 from Santo Domingo City for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, en route to New Orleans, La.

Hector, sailed Feb. 1 from Santo Domingo City for Hampton Roads, Va.

New Hampshire, at navy yard, N.Y.

Prairie, arrived at Santo Domingo City Feb. 1.

Maryland, arrived at Santa Clara, Ecuador, Feb. 1.

Scorpio, sailed from Corfu for Constantinople Feb. 1.

IN ARMY AND NAVY

Many men are now using ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE (the anti-septic powder to be shaken into the shoes), with splendid results. For aching, swollen, burning, nervous, tired or sweating feet, ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE relieves Corns and Bunions of all pain, and gives rest and comfort. It is especially useful for Breaking in New shoes. Try it to-day. Sold everywhere, 25 cents. *Refuse substitutes.* For free trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y. For sale in all "SHIPS' STORES" of SHIPS OF THE NAVY; also at all ARMY POSTS.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 25, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

Civil Engr. Homer R. Stanford to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Lieut. Charles T. Wade to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Roe W. Vincent to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Hollis T. Winston to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Frederick R. Naille to be a lieutenant commander.
Passed Asst. Surg. Morton W. Baker to be a surgeon.
Pay Insp. James S. Phillips to be a pay director.
Paymr. Joseph Fyffe to be a pay inspector.
Lieut. (J.G.) Isaac C. Kidd to be a lieutenant.
The following named machinists to be chief machinists: Charles S. Wolf and George R. C. Thompson.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 26.—Lieut. D. A. Weaver detached Utah; to Rhode Island as ordnance officer.
Passed Asst. Surg. F. H. Stibbens detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; to St. Louis.

JAN. 27.—Lieut. O. W. Fowler to navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Lieut. Scudder Klyce to naval hospital, Annapolis, Md., for treatment.

Ensign H. E. Knauss to North Carolina.
Act. Asst. Surg. C. F. Charlton and Act. Asst. Surg. R. G. Davis appointed an acting assistant surgeon from Jan. 26.

Asst. Paymr. F. C. Bowerfield to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department.

Civil Engr. H. R. Stanford detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

Chief Btsn. H. S. Olsen detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., Feb. 12; to Kansas.

Btsn. Thomas Macklin detached Chester; home, wait orders.
Chief Machs. William Herzberg, Z. A. Sherwin, Otto Boldt and D. W. Harry commissioned chief machinists from Dec. 27, 1911.

Chief Machs. B. C. Howard, W. S. White and W. D. Sullivan commissioned chief machinists from Jan. 1, 1912.

Mach. D. R. Shackford to naval hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

JAN. 29.—Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday detached Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department; to duty connection that Bureau.

Btsn. Frank Hindrelet detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; to St. Louis.

JAN. 30.—Midshipman R. N. Miller to Pennsylvania, and additional Pacific Reserve Squadron.

JAN. 31.—Paymr. H. deF. Mel to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as accounting officer.

P.A. Paymr. J. M. Hancock detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to naval station, Cavite, P.I., as accounting officer.

Machinists A. Y. Long, William Twigg, Jr., F. R. Kalde, W. W. Lambert, A. I. Seaman, W. D. Dadd, J. A. Crimmins, Charles Swanberg, M. C. Davis, W. H. Muehlhause, Leroy Neil, E. A. Samuelson, O. D. Parker, T. W. Jenkins, J. A. Ward, J. C. Hines, John Gallagher, G. W. Robbins, C. S. Hansel and E. A. Healy acting appointment as machinists from Jan. 17, 1912.

Paymr. Clerk A. G. King appointment as paymaster's clerk to revolver.

FEB. 1.—P.A. Surg. J. F. Murphy detached naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., to Washington, D.C., examination for promotion, then wait orders.

P.A. Surg. H. A. Garrison to navy recruiting station, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Asst. Surg. J. T. Duhigg detached Navy recruiting station, Cincinnati, Ohio, to Washington, D.C., examination for promotion; wait orders.

Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday detached Bureau of Yards and Docks to duty public works officer, Washington, D.C., Annapolis, Md., and Indian Head, Md.

Chief Gun. C. E. Jaffe to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Mach. A. Y. Long to Asiatic Station.

Mach. W. Twigg, Jr., to Asiatic Station.

Mach. J. A. Grinnings to Asiatic Station.

Mach. B. W. Lambert to Asiatic Station.

Mach. Leroy Neil detached Yorktown to Maryland.

Mach. J. C. Hines detached Maine to Lancaster for instruction.

Mach. Malcolm Davis detached Terry to Franklin for instruction.

Mach. A. I. Seaman detached Solace to United States under instruction.

Mach. E. A. Healy detached Panther to United States under instruction.

Mach. W. H. Muehlhause detached Virginia to United States under instruction.

Mach. T. W. Jenkins detached Louisiana to United States under instruction.

Mach. F. R. Kalde to South Dakota.

Mach. O. D. Parker to Lancaster for instruction.

Machinists W. D. Dadd, J. A. Ward and C. S. Hansel detached Pennsylvania to Philadelphia for instruction.

Mach. John Gallagher to Hancock for instruction.

Mach. E. A. Samuelson detached Washington to United States under instruction.

Mach. G. W. Robbins detached Washington to United States under instruction.

Chief Carp. G. A. Lazar detached Colorado, continue naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JAN. 22.—First Lieut. W. H. Shea assigned to temporary duty on the Mackinac.

JAN. 24.—Third Lieut. J. S. Baylis granted an extension of leave for fifteen days, beginning Jan. 29, 1912.

JAN. 25.—First Lieut. P. H. Scott granted an extension of leave for twenty-one days, beginning Jan. 28, 1912.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Magathlin granted an extension of ten days' leave on account of sickness, beginning Jan. 22, 1912.

JAN. 27.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. R. S. Oberly resignation accepted, to take effect Jan. 31, 1912.

JAN. 30.—Senior Capt. F. M. Dunwoody to proceed to Astoria, Ore., on official business.

Capt. of Engrs. Willets Pedrick to proceed to Astoria, Ore., on official business.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

The revenue cutter Algonquin arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 29 with James F. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, on board. The Algonquin is on her way home from Colon.

The revenue cutter Apache rendered aid also to the Sloop Ocean Queen on Jan. 21, the sloop having been frozen in at Chrisfield, Maine.

As a token of appreciation of service rendered to the British schooner S. A. Fownes under date of Dec. 16, 1910, the British government has, by its Ambassador at Washington, through the State Department, presented to Capt. P. H. Oberroth, who commanded the Gresham on this occasion, and Gun. Karl Johansen each a gold watch and \$50 in money to be distributed among the crew of the revenue cutter Gresham's lifeboat.

The following is a part of the report of assistance rendered on this occasion: It appears that on this date while the Gresham was rendering assistance to other vessels off Pollock

Rip Slue a derelict was sighted drifting off before the gale. There were no spars standing on this drifting hulk and the seas were running so heavily that at one moment it would come in sight on the top of huge combers and then disappear in the trough of the sea. The seas were making a clean breach over the schooner, with no signs of life on board. The Gresham stood for it and upon drawing near discovered the British Ensign, union down, flying from a short staff from the side of the deckhouse. The Gresham could only get within a quarter of a mile of the derelict and the surf boat crew of eight men, in charge of Gun. Karl Johansen was sent out to investigate. The boat returned after a perilous trip through heavy seas and tide rips, bringing back five exhausted, frost-bitten and starving men, the entire crew that remained of the schooner, eight days out from Perth Amboy for St. John's, N.B., with a cargo of coal. This crew was cared for aboard the Gresham until they had recovered their normal condition. Their vessel sank shortly after they had been taken off by the surf boat's crew. At this time it was zero temperature, with a northwest gale blowing.

Capt. G. C. Carmine, commanding the revenue cutter Apache, in a report states that at ten a.m. Jan. 9, while steaming up Patapsco River, found Norwegian S.S. Hermes of Drammen grounded on North Point Shoal and requiring assistance. The Apache ran line and worked for twenty-four hours without assistance without being able to float stranded vessel. On Jan. 11 the Apache, and tugs Britannia, Chicago and Easybey resumed work on stranded vessel and continued in their efforts each day thereafter, except Saturday, the 13th, when the extreme cold and frozen condition of harbor and river blocked traffic, until Sunday, Jan. 14, when the Hermes was floated on high water and taken to an anchorage in the river.

In another report, dated Jan. 21, the Apache reports that, on Jan. 20, the schooner Black Bird was found solidly frozen in at mouth of Wicomico River with cargo of fish scrap steaming and in great danger of taking fire and vessel in great distress. After cutting through ice fields for a distance of fifteen miles the Apache, assisted by tug Rescue, of Baltimore, succeeded in reaching the schooner, cutting her out of solid ice from six to eight inches thick, and with great difficulty towed the vessel to Chrisfield, Md.

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate Jan. 25, 1912:

First Lieut. Benjamin Maurice Chiswell to be captain.

Second Lieuts. George C. Alexander, Thaddeus G. Crapster and Hiram R. Searles to be first lieutenants.

Third Lieuts. John S. Baylis, Eugene A. Coffin, Wilfred N. Derby, William J. Keester, and Charles G. Roemer to be second lieutenants.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30, 1912.

Lieutenant Smith, U.S.M.C., Mdsn. Karl Moore, McClaren, Chevalier, Fenner, Barnes and Zimmerman entertained at dinner on the New Hampshire Thursday for Dr. and Mrs. Orris, Miss Josephine Boylan, of Raleigh, N.C., Miss Margaret Van Patten, Miss Alice Hibbett, Miss Bull, of New York, and Miss Katherine Robinson. Ensign Smith entertained at tea on the New Hampshire Friday for Mrs. A. B. Court, Miss Louise Robinson, Miss Marie Marbury, Miss Lois Millard, Miss Lucella McClain and the officers of the ship.

Mr. John Hughes Curtis was host at dinner in the Edinburgh, Portsmouth, Saturday for Miss Margaret Ramsay of Plainfield, N.J., and Capt. and Mrs. E. T. Fryer, U.S.M.C. Other guests were Mrs. George Parrish and Mr. Julian Buxton.

Bridge followed, the additional guests being Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Miss Elizabeth Old, Miss Adelaide Myer, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hope, Messrs. George Foote, Johnson Neely, Lawrence Williams and Ensign Baer. A dainty silk work bag was won by Miss Old, a pair of silk stockings by Miss Ramay and an embroidered scarf by Mrs. Ramsay.

Miss Margaret Van Patten entertained at luncheon, followed by bridge, Friday for her guest, Miss Josephine Boylan. Miss Bessie Howard won a feather bridge set, Miss Rosalie Langhorne a bunch of pink carnations, and the guest of honor a dainty ribbon runner. Other guests were Mrs. A. B. Court, Mrs. Chester Gifford, Mrs. Walter Whichard, Mrs. John Bowers, Mrs. Blount Hunter, Misses Julia Downer, Frances Waddy, Lucella McClain, Marie Marbury, Marion Simmons, Lulu Hudgins and Louise Robinson.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Francis Chadwick entertained at tea Thursday for Miss Boylan on the New Hampshire. Other guests were Miss Marie Marbury, Miss Van Patten, Miss Virginia Jenkins, of Suffolk, and the officers of the ship. Lieutenants Newton, Nichols and Stayton entertained informally at dinner on the Terry Sunday evening for Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Stayton and Lieut. Donald P. Morrison. Mrs. Thomas Parker entertained at bridge at her home in the yard Thursday.

Preceding the Saturday hop at the Country Club Miss Lois Millard entertained at dinner for Miss Marie Marbury, Miss Lucella McClain, Ensigns Breerton and Smith, Midshipmen Zimmerman and Barnes and Mr. Lyman Millard. Among the Navy people at the dance were Miss Alice Hibbett, Miss Lucile Cooke, Miss Mary C. Galt, Surgeon Tolfree, Ensigns Smith and Breerton, Midshipmen Zimmerman and Barnes and Captain Sibley, U.S.M.C. Mrs. Emmerson Smith, of Woodstock-on-the-Plankatakan, Va., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpin in Portsmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Parks Jr., have returned from their wedding tour.

Miss Mary Hope left Saturday for Annapolis, where she will be an attendant at the Kimmel-Kincaid wedding on Wednesday. Later she will be the guest of friends in Washington. Among the Navy guests attending the Norfolk Assembly at Ghent Club Thursday evening were Admiral and Mrs. Albert Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Doyle, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Condr. Horatio G. Gillmor, Paymr. Walter Sharpe and Capt. Benjamin Tappan. Attending the mid-winter dance of the Senior German Club Wednesday evening were Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Miss Katherine Quinby, Miss Lucile Cooke, Miss Alice Hibbett, Surgeon Tolfree, Condr. Gillmor, Lieutenants Harrington and Cook, U.S.M.C., and Ensign Smith.

Mrs. Newton Nichols, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn, of Baltimore, has returned to her apartment in the Argyle, Portsmouth. Lieut. and Mrs. Stayton will spend some time at Mr. William Waller's, Duke street, Portland. Mrs. G. J. Ellis, of Portsmouth, has left for Philadelphia to visit friends. Later she will leave for Portsmouth, N.H., to join her husband, who is attached to the Paducah.

Chief Master-at-arms Hugh Moore, of St. Helena, retired Wednesday after thirty-one years of service. Mr. Moore and his family will reside in a new house on Main street, Berkley.

Miss Josephine Boylan, of Raleigh, N.C., is the guest of Miss Margaret Van Patten, North street, Portsmouth.

ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., Jan. 25, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey and the Misses Bailey have returned from San Francisco, where they visited for a month Mrs. Bailey's aunt, Mrs. Dodge. While there Miss Bailey made her debut. New Year's Day Col. and Mrs. Bailey received the officers and wives from Forts Casey, Flagler and Worden. The same night the officers and ladies of Fort Flagler gave a very pretty dance for guests from Port Townsend, Forts Casey and Worden.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. T. Lull gave a dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Bailey and Capt. Robert F. Woods. Bridge was played after dinner. A very enjoyable dance was given here on Saturday last in the gymnasium. Mrs. Bailey, Major and Mrs. Vestal and Capt. and Mrs. Condron stood in the receiving line. Supper was served in the exchange, at small tables, prettily decorated. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. John Storer, Lieut. and Mrs. Bert R. Huntington, Miss Bailey, Miss Polly Bailey, Major Truby, Capt. Robert F. Woods, Lieutenants Warner, Moore, Heth, Austin, of Fort Worden; Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary and Lieut. John W. Wallis, of Fort Casey; Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert O'Leary, Lieuts. F. L. Martin and Robert C. Garrett, of Fort Flagler; Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Capt. and Mrs. Pedrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Kairnes, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz, Dr. and Mrs. Carrington, U.S.R.C.S.; Miss Carrington, Mrs. Beecher, Miss Eisenspie, Miss Downes, Miss Griffiths, Miss Lucile Griffiths, Mr. William H.

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Col. and Mrs. Bailey entertained at dinner on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Condon, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. T. Lull and Miss Bailey. Major and Mrs. Samuel Vestal had as house guest for the hop the Miss Louise Jordon, of the University of Washington. Last Tuesday at their home in Port Townsend Mrs. Kairnes, wife of Lieutenant Kairnes, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Waesche, wife of Lieutenant Waesche, U.S.R.C.S., gave a reception. Mrs. Beecher poured coffee and Mrs. George Welch the tea, and they were assisted by Miss Downes, Miss Carrington, Miss Beecher and Miss Lucile Griffiths. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Condon, Capt. and Mrs. Lull, Capt. and Mrs. Storck, Mrs. Samuel Vestal, Mrs. Bert Huntington, Miss Hughes, Lieutenants Moore, Warner, Heth, Austin, Martin, Wallis and Cecil, British Vice Consul and Mrs. Clocker, Lieut. and Mrs. S. H. Lawton, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Downes, Mrs. Fletcher, Dr. and Mrs. Carrington, Mrs. Griffiths, Miss Griffiths, Mrs. Eisenbies, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Pink, Mrs. Dobbs, Mrs. N. N. Hill, Mrs. R. C. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, Mrs. Willis and Miss Willison.

Miss Hughes has returned from a two weeks' visit in Sacramento, Cal. The Misses Griffiths entertained at dinner on Wednesday night before the "Leap Year" dance. Their guests were Miss Carrington, Miss Downes, Lieutenants Moore, Austin, Martin and Garrett. Lieut. and Mrs. Lawton, U.S.N., have returned from a visit spent in Vallejo, Cal., where they were the guests of Mrs. Lawton's mother.

Major and Mrs. Samuel Vestal and family have moved to the field officers' quarters at the end of the line. Capt. and Mrs. Condon entertained the "Yacht Club" Saturday night. A light supper was served at 6:30, after which dancing and singing were indulged. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Lull, Lieut. and Mrs. Huntington, Miss Lucile Griffiths, Miss Bailey, Miss Hughes, Lieutenant Moore and Lieutenant Austin. Capt. Robert F. Woods was in Seattle Monday and Tuesday of this week. Last night was ladies' night at the Fort Worden Club. Nearly everyone was present, and a very informal and pleasant time was had.

The vaudeville to be given by the enlisted men of this post will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. It has been arranged for two nights so that there will be room for all. A stage has been erected and the scenery, painted by one of the men, is very good indeed.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 27, 1912.

Mrs. Alexander K. Dade gave a tea on Saturday for Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Dyer and Mrs. Sanford received with the hostess. Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Stodder, Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Sloan served. Assisting were Mrs. McCleave, Mrs. McNair, Mrs. Raborg, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Jones and Miss Rosalie Williams. Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Gilmor have returned to the post after an absence of four months spent abroad, which time Mrs. Gilmor devoted to the study of music. Mrs. Frank S. Armstrong entertained at a tea in honor of Mrs. Sanford. Those invited were Mesdames Dade, Skinner, Patterson, Reno, Christian Haight, Cody, Le May, Raborg and Holley.

On Monday evening the 9th Cavalry Card Club held its regular meeting at the club, Mrs. Bradford R. Camp being the hostess for the evening. Both bridge and five hundred were played, Capt. and Mrs. Christian carrying off the prizes. Mrs. William McCleave was hostess at a pretty luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Sanford. The guests were Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Dade, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Bryson, Mrs. Williamson and Mrs. Paul Brewster from Cheyenne. Lieut. and Mrs. John P. McAdams entertained the Chatter Club on Wednesday evening, Miss Corn and Captain Hughes making the highest scores. Members present were Capt. and Mrs. Westcott, Lieut. and Mrs. Black, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Miss Corn and Captain Hughes.

Capt. and Mrs. Christian entertained at a Cavalry dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Kilbourne and Lieutenant Rothwell.

The hop given by the Artillery officers and ladies on Friday evening in the post gymnasium was well attended by officers and ladies from all parts of the garrison. The 11th Infantry band was one of the attractions at the Pioneer Park skating rink last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Irving J. Palmer gave a reception on Friday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman, who have recently joined the 11th Infantry. Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman received the guests. Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Rosalie Williams. Major and Mrs. Dade entertained at dinner on Friday evening. After a twenty days' leave Lieutenant Cullen, M.C., has returned to the post for duty.

Capt. and Mrs. Guilfoyle entertained at dinner on Saturday evening. Capt. and Mrs. George M. Holley presided at a pretty dinner on Saturday. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman, Miss Rosalie Williams and Miss Davis. Lieutenant Williamson has returned from temporary duty with the Colorado Militia. Capt. Kenzie W. Walker and family arrived in the post last week. Dental Surgeon King has reported for duty after an extended leave.

FORT DADE.

Fort Dade, Fla., Jan. 27, 1912.

Lieuts. Harold L. Gardiner and Henry N. Sumner attended the ball given by the Elks at the Tampa Bay Hotel on Thursday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. John W. McKie left last Tuesday for their new station, Fort Hamilton, N.Y. They were accompanied to the boat by the officers and ladies of the garrison, who cast longing glances after the receding boat, hoping that their turn might come next. Sailingmaster Sherman of the launch Shipp, has been promoted to the Government steamer Force, district of Mobile, and will move his family to Fort Morgan within a short time.

Capt. A. G. Clarke, accompanied by Mrs. Clarke and children, James, Bonita and Adna, Mrs. Howard L. Landers and children, and Edward, and mother, Mrs. Ryland, Mrs. C. L. Chase and little daughter Leah and Lieuts. Harold L. Gardiner and Henry N. Sumner, made a trip to St. Petersburg on Thursday afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Warner and children, Katharine and Harry, Jr., of Tampa, and their guests, Miss Irene Ashford, of Indiana, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McElve, of Pittsburgh, Pa., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke last Sunday. Major Alfred M. Hunter having completed the annual inspection of the posts of this district left on Sunday for Key West Barracks.

Seventeen recruits arrived at Fort Dade from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on Thursday evening and were assigned to the 162d Company, C.A.C.

Capt. Howard L. Landers left on Friday for Olga, Fla., in the Everglades, to take depositions in a G.C.M. case.

The Fort Dade basketball team played the Bradenton High School team at the post gymnasium

Since the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court, it has been decided by the Monks hereafter to bottle

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both being identically the same article, under a combination label representing the old and the new labels, and in the old style of bottle bearing the Monks' familiar insignia, as shown in this advertisement.

According to the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, handed down by Mr. Justice Hughes on May 29, 1911, no one but the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux) is entitled to use the word CHARTREUSE as the name or designation of a Liqueur, so their victory in the suit against the Cusenier Company, representing M. Henri Lecouturier, the Liquidator appointed by the French Courts, and his successors, the Compagnie Fermière de la Grande Chartreuse, is complete.

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THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Army Appropriation bill, as reported out of committee Jan. 29, will be found on page 702.

Following the memorandum of Secretary Stimson to Congress in answer to the House resolution regarding the mobile Army, which we publish on pages 688 and 689, Mr. Hay on Jan. 29 introduced a measure, H.R. 18963, authorizing the sale of military reservations which have become undesirable for military purposes. The proposed measure appears under "Bills Before Congress."

The Militia Pay bill will be taken up and reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs after the Military Academy bill is reported to the House. As was previously stated, the bill was reported in such a form that it will go into effect July 1, 1913.

The Vice-President on Jan. 29 laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, returning, in compliance with its request, Senate Resolution 171, directing the Secretary of War to furnish a statement showing the names, rank and organization of all officers of the line of Army who during the six years ending July 31, 1911, had not served four years in the organizations in which they were respectively commissioned, etc., which was ordered to be indefinitely postponed.

The Senate Committee on Claims has reported adversely on S. 2364, for relief of Capt. James Ronayne, U.S.A., and S. 2511, relief of Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, and both bills have been indefinitely postponed.

The Senate Military Committee recommends the passage of S. 4749, to grant to the superintendent and members of the Female Nurse Corps serving in Alaska, or without the limits of the United States, the same privileges in regard to the beginning and end of their leaves of absence as are now granted to officers of the Army under existing law.

The Senate Military Committee on Feb. 1 agreed to favorably report Senator Penrose's bill for the erection of a monument at Gettysburg to commemorate the services of the Signal Corps in the Civil War. The monument is to cost \$7,500, and is to be located on Little Round Top.

As amended and favorably recommended in the Senate Jan. 29, S. 3622 provides that Section 4875 of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 4875. The superintendents of the national cemeteries shall receive compensation as follows: Twenty-six superintendents, class one, \$95 per month; twenty superintendents, class two, \$90 per month; sixteen superintendents, class three, \$85 per month; fourteen superintendents, class four, \$80 per month; and the compensation of the superintendent of the Arlington (Va.) Cemetery shall be \$125 per month; and they shall also be furnished with quarters and fuel at the several cemeteries."

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Pension Appropriation bill, H.R. 18985, reported by the Appropriations Committee in the House on Jan. 29, carries a total of \$152,579,000. Once more the committee makes the effort to reduce the number of pension agencies from eighteen to one at a saving to the Government of \$4,000 per agency.

Changes in existing law for the purpose of retrenching expenses are recommended as follows:

On page 2, after line 7, the following:

From and after July 1, 1912, no pension shall be paid to a non-resident, who is not a citizen of the United States, except for actual disabilities incurred in the Service.

On page 4, after line 15, the following:

: and from and after July 1, 1912, there shall be only one agent for the payment of pensions, to be appointed in the manner now provided by law, and who shall receive a salary at the rate of \$4,000 per annum; and Sec. 4780 of the Revised Statutes of the United States authorizing the appointment of agents for the payment of pensions is repealed.

On page 3, after line 2, the following:

Provided. That estimates in detail shall be submitted for the fiscal year 1914, and annually thereafter, for clerks and others employed in the pension agency and the amounts to be paid to each.

On page 3, after line 9, as Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the bill, the following:

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized in the payment of pensions to arrange the pensioners in three groups as he may think proper, and may from time to time change any pensioner or class of pensioners from one group to another as he may deem convenient for the transaction of the public business.

The pensioners in the first group shall be paid their quarterly pensions on Jan. 4, April 4, July 4, and Oct. 4 of each year; the pensioners in the second group shall be paid their quarterly pensions on Feb. 4, May 4, Aug. 4, and Nov. 4 of each year; the pensioners in the third group shall be paid their quarterly pensions on March 4, June 4, Sept. 4, and Dec. 4 of each year.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause

payments of pensions to be made for the fractional parts of a quarter which may be made necessary by the transfer of a pensioner from one group to another.

Sec. 3. That hereafter pensions shall be paid by checks drawn, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in such form as to protect the United States against loss, without separate vouchers or receipts and payable by the payor assistant treasurer or designated depository. Such checks shall be transmitted by mail to the payee thereof at his last known address.

Sec. 4. That postmasters, delivery clerks, letter carriers, and all other postal employees are hereby prohibited from delivering any such mail to any person whomsoever, if the addressee has died or removed, or in the case of a widow believed by the postal employee intrusted with the delivery of such mail to have remarried; and the postmaster in every such case shall forthwith return such mail to the pension agency with a statement of the reasons for so doing, and if because of death or remarriage, the date thereof, if known.

Sec. 5. That the envelope in which the check is mailed shall have plainly printed thereon instructions in accordance with the provisions of this act. Checks returned as herein provided on account of the death or remarriage of the pensioner shall be canceled.

Sec. 6. That whoever shall forge the endorsement of the person to whose order any pension check shall be drawn, or whoever with the knowledge that such endorsement is forged shall alter such check, or whoever, by falsely impersonating such person, shall receive from any person, firm, corporation, or officer or employee of the United States the whole or any portion of the amount represented by such check, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned not more than five years or both.

Sec. 7. That in case of sickness or unavoidable absence of the agent for payment of pensions from his office, the Commissioner of Pensions may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, authorize the chief clerk of his office or some other clerk employed therein to temporarily act as such agent for payment of pensions.

And with the approval of the Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior the agent for payment of pensions may designate and authorize the necessary number of clerks to sign the name of the agent for payment of pensions to official checks.

The official bond given by the agent for payment of pensions shall be held to cover and apply to the acts of the person appointed to act in his place.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4780. Mr. Sutherland.—For the erection of a memorial amphitheater at Arlington Cemetery. Appropriates \$750,000.

S. 4795. Mr. Perkins.—That a Medical Reserve Corps, to be a constituent part of the Medical Department of the Navy, is hereby established under the same provisions in all respects (except as may be necessary to adapt the said provisions to the Navy) as those providing a Medical Reserve Corps for the Army and as set forth in the Act to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army, approved April 23, 1908.

S. 4829. Mr. Lodge.—Defining citizenship in the Philippine Islands.

S. 4847. Mr. Jones.—Providing for the construction of two steam launches for the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service for duty in the waters of Puget Sound. Appropriates \$70,000.

S. 4922. Mr. Bristow.—Authorizing the appointment of Alden George Strong as a second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps.

H. Res. 395. Mr. Mondell.—Requesting the Secretary of War to furnish certain information relating to Army posts.

H. Res. 398. Mr. Mondell.—Requesting the Secretary of War to furnish certain information (expenditures).

H. Res. 402. Mr. Mott.—Requesting the Secretary of War to furnish certain information (expenditures).

H. Res. 226. Mr. Hay.—For the appointment as members of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, George H. Wood, of New Jersey, to succeed Oscar M. Gottshall, of Ohio, William Warner, of Missouri, and Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey.

H. R. 18653. Mr. Godwin, of North Carolina.—To provide for the purchase of the land upon which Fort Fisher and the outlying batteries connected therewith were located, in the State of North Carolina, and to establish a national park thereat.

H. R. 18713. Mr. Houston.—To authorize and establish a system of markers for the battlefield of Stone River, in Tennessee.

H. R. 18718. Mr. Rees.—To convert the regimental Army post at Fort Riley, Kas., into a brigade post, etc.

H. R. 18771. Mr. Weeks.—Authorizing the President to issue a commission as major of Cavalry in the name of John T. Haines, with rank to date from March 3, 1911.

H. R. 18781. Mr. Hay.—Providing for cumulative leaves of absence for the superintendent and members of the Female Nurse Corps when serving in Alaska or at places without the limits of the United States. Same as S. 4749.

H. R. 18800. Mr. Barchfield.—For the relief of Capt. Frank B. Watson, U.S. Army.

H. R. 18831. Mr. Parran.—To appoint Louis A. Yorke a paymaster in the Navy and place him on the retired list.

H. R. 18900. Mr. Olmsted.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to give Charles Harris, private, U.S.A., retired, the grade of sergeant as of date of his retirement.

H. R. 18963. Mr. Hay.—That whenever, in the opinion of the President, the lands and improvements, or any portion of them, of any military reservation have become undesirable

for military purposes, he may, in his discretion, cause the same to be appraised and sold at public or private sale, at not less than the appraised value, having first been offered at public sale, either as a whole or in subdivisions, under such regulations as to public notice and terms and conditions of sale as he may prescribe. All such sales shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War, and a conveyance by him, under the seal of the War Department, shall give the purchaser all the right, title and interest of the United States in the property described therein. The net proceeds of such sales, after payment of all expenses of advertising, appraisement, survey and sale, shall be deposited in the Treasury, and a record shall be kept of the receipts from such sales as a separate fund, from which appropriations may be made by Congress from time to time, on estimates by the Secretary of War, for the acquisition of lands for the establishment of such new military posts, or the enlargement of such existing military reservations, as the interests of the military Service may require, and for the construction of buildings, barracks or quarters to be devoted to military purposes.

H. R. 18977. Mr. Bartlett.—For the payments of pension without a voucher, and for other purposes. Recommended by the Appropriations Committee as a part of the Pension Appropriations bill (q.v.).

H. R. 19061. Mr. Weeks.—To authorize the appointment of two extra numbers on the retired list in the corps of professors of mathematics in the Navy.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1, 1912.

State Senator Bellis has offered a bill in the Maryland Senate to place further penalties and restrictions upon the sale of liquor to midshipmen, St. John's College students, and candidates for the Naval Academy. The bill is aimed at the middlemen who are not in the liquor business direct.

The bids for the erection of the crypt in the chapel at the Naval Academy for the interment of the remains of John Paul Jones will be opened on Feb. 24.

Miss Sibella Kimmell, of Henderson, Ky., is visiting her brother here, Lieut. H. E. Kimmell, U.S.N. Mrs. Goldsborough, wife of Pay Dir. Worthington Goldsborough, U.S.N., retired, and mother of Governor Goldsborough, assisted Mrs. Goldsborough, the Governor's wife, at her reception on Thursday afternoon at the Governor's Mansion. Prof. and Mrs. W. O. Stevens left here on Friday for Washington to be the guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wyman for several days. News has been received here of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth P. McNulta at Chicago on Jan. 24, wife of Mr. Herbert McNulta and daughter of the late Comdr. J. B. Marchand, U.S.N. Mrs. McNulta was the sister of Mrs. Nelson, wife of Commodore Valentine S. Nelson, U.S.N., retired.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Peveil, of Anne Arundel county, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Rhoda G., to Lieut. John S. Boyles, U.S.R.C.S.

Comdr. A. H. Scales, U.S.N., detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to assume command of the Prairie, has been in charge of the ships of the Naval Academy during the past three years. Mrs. Terry, widow of the late Rear Admiral Silas Wright Terry, U.S.N., sailed on Jan. 24 from New York on the White Star liner Cedric for Genoa, whence she will proceed to Milan to join her daughter, Mrs. Filippo Camperio, who is spending the winter in that city. Mrs. Terry will probably not return to the United States until next fall. Mrs. Mabel Garrison Siemon, leading artist in a new English opera, sang several solos at the Naval Academy services on Sunday.

The authorities at the Naval Academy, in order to regulate the expenditures of the midshipmen and to supervise the characters of the sweets they may eat, have forbidden midshipmen to bring candy into the Academy or to have it sent to them. Each midshipman now is allowed to purchase monthly one dollar's worth of candy at the Academy store. When they go into Annapolis midshipmen may buy and eat candy to their full desire.

Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President, was the guest of honor at a dinner and dance given by Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons at the Superintendent's quarters, Naval Academy, on Saturday night. The other guests included a number of this season's Washington débutantes. Miss Taft, previous to the dinner, was guest at a reception by Comdr. George W. Logan, commandant of midshipmen, and Mrs. Logan. Other Washington guests at the dinner and dance included the daughter of Secretary Meyer, of the Navy, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Jr. Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland, was present and danced with Miss Taft.

There is some rivalry between two noted athletes of the Naval Academy as to which shall receive this year the Naval Academy sword for all-around excellence in athletic work during the year. They are Midshipmen Weems and Dalton. In general athletics Weems would have the inside track, but Dalton's winning kicks for two seasons in the Army-Navy game may give him the preference.

Mr. Richard Milne Greiner has returned to Annapolis from Havre-de-Grace, where he has been visiting the family of Rear Admiral John A. Rodgers, U.S.N. The officers of the bachelors mess gave a dinner to their friends on Saturday. The bachelor officers at Ogle Hall, Annapolis, and Mrs. Soule, wife of Lieut. C. C. Soule, U.S.N., also gave dinners on Saturday.

The Naval Academy won from the Washington Fencing Club in the bouts with sabers by 5 to 4, and lost in the bouts with foils by 6 to 3, here on Saturday afternoon in the Naval Academy armory. The fencing was fast and some close bouts resulted. With the sabers the midshipmen won more easily. For the Washington club Sholberg proved master of all he met with foils, while Dodd of the Naval Academy was a close second for honors, winning two out of three bouts. Lieut. Daniel D. Pullen, U.S.A., was one of the Washington Club's wielders of the saber. The Naval Academy contestants were: Dodd, Broadbent, Larimer, Osgood, Hans and Hibbs. The judges were Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Horne, U.S.N.; Prof. F. W. Morrison, Naval Academy; Asst. Swordmaster George Heintz, Naval Academy, and Professor Darienlat, of the Washington Fencing Club.

The football schedule for the Naval Academy team for the season of 1912 was announced on Saturday. Eight games will be played on home grounds, one more than was played last season. The season will start with Johns Hopkins, of Baltimore, on Oct. 5, and will end with the annual game against the Army team, which will be played on Nov. 30 at Philadelphia on Franklin Field, the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania. It was generally desired that the midshipmen should play at least one team of the highest class before the Army game, but none of the big teams would agree to make the trip to Annapolis. The University of Pittsburgh appears on the Academy schedule for the first time, and neither Swarthmore nor Bucknell has played at Annapolis for several seasons. The full schedule is: Oct. 5, Johns Hopkins University; 12, Lehigh; 19, Swarthmore; 26, Pittsburgh; Nov. 2, Western Reserve; 9, Bucknell; 16, A. and M. of North Carolina; 23, New York University; 30, Army.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1912.

During the absence of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant on two months' leave Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, in addition to his command of the department, is in temporary command of the Eastern Division.

The Portuguese man-of-war Republica came into port to-day and was saluted by the Governors Island battery. This is the first battleship of the new Portuguese Republic to visit the United States.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank B. Hawkins have arrived from Fort Totten and taken quarters in the Brick Row, Fort Jay. Col. and Mrs. Stephen C. Mills gave a dinner for Miss Marion Allison on Thursday, their other guests being the Misses Catharine Andrews, Emily Chase, Russelle and Helen Cecil, Lieutenants Fickel and Rudolph, Dr. Reddy and Messrs. Philip Allison and Barrett Littell.

Col. and Mrs. James N. Allison have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Marion, to Lieut. Jacob E. Fickel, 29th Inf., to take place on Feb. 15 at the Chapel St. Cornelius the Centurion. Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham

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gave a dinner at their quarters on the evening of Friday, the 26th, for Mr. and Mrs. J. Massey-Rhine, of New York. Invited to meet them were Col. and Mrs. J. A. Hall, Major and Mrs. Jay E. Hoffa, Major and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner and Major William S. Guignard. On Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Mitchell, gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Frederick G. Hodgson, their other guests being Col. and Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, Col. and Mrs. George Andrews, Col. and Mrs. John D. Barrette. Col. and Mrs. George R. Cecil gave dinner for Col. and Mrs. Hodgson on the 30th. There were present Col. and Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, Col. and Mrs. George F. Chase and Capt. and Mrs. John E. Woodward.

Major William S. Guignard was a guest of Major and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner over Sunday, the 28th. Col. O. B. Mitchell is conducting an examination this week of candidates for appointment in the Ordnance Corps.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1912.

The basketball game Saturday evening against Swarthmore was decidedly interesting and the spectators were worked up to a high pitch of enthusiasm, for the playing was very fast and kept people guessing until the very end. The visitors made eleven baskets in succession from the foul line, rather a remarkable performance; at the end of the first half the score was a tie, but the visitors finally won out with a score of 17 to 15. In the afternoon the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team had played a pretty game of hockey against the Army. The Tech team is one of the best in the country, doing very fast work, and the Army could not score against them. Result, 7 to 0 in favor of Tech.

The river looks very attractive every afternoon, with good skaters covering the ice between West Point and Garrison. The cadets and post people are eager to take advantage of the excellent condition of the ice, for it has not been so smooth in several years. The cold snap froze up the ferry channel completely and the crossing is made on foot or by horse and sleigh; automobiles have also crossed over, rather a novelty for the Hudson.

The largest affair of the week was the charming tea given on Wednesday for Mrs. Manchester, bride of Lieut. Paul R. Manchester, by Mrs. G. G. Bartlett. The reception was given at the club and was attended by about forty ladies. Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. J. C. Murphy poured tea and Mrs. Geoffrey Partlett and Mrs. Hammond helped in serving. Mrs. Charles R. Alley entertained the same afternoon at a small but delightful bridge which was really given for Mrs. Reeder. Mrs. Williford's sister, who has been visiting her for some weeks. At the last moment it was discovered that one of the Reeder children had come down with mumps, obliging the Williford household to go into quarantine. At Mrs. Alley's tables were Mrs. Fiebeger, Miss Fiebeger, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Cocheu, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Clifford Jones and Mrs. Glassford. Mrs. Fiebeger and Mrs. Cocheu won the prizes.

Cadet Kelton, of the Fourth Class, who has been extremely ill, is on the road to recovery. Ever since New Year's Cadet Kelton has been in the hospital, it being thought at one time that he could not possibly recover. Mr. and Mrs. Kelton, his parents, of Columbus, Ohio, have been staying at the hotel anxiously awaiting the result. Mr. Kelton has now returned to his home but Mrs. Kelton is still at West Point and will visit her son a little longer.

Mr. Mayers, the chaper organist, and Mrs. Mayers are receiving congratulations on the birth of a sturdy little son, Frederick C. Mayers, 4th, on Jan. 18. A little lady of Southern ancestry, Miss Marguerite Mary Donovan, chose General Lee's birthday, Jan. 19, as her own, and her parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Donovan, and her grandmother, Mrs. Lyon, are very properly proud of this charming young person.

On Wednesday a dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Baer for Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Mrs. H. E. Mitchell and Captain Wilcox. On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara, Col. and Mrs. Robinson on Wednesday had asked Col. and Mrs. Bethel and Capt. and Mrs. Darrah to dine with their cousin, Miss Phinney, who was a charming hostess. Col. and Mrs. Sladen's guests at dinner on Wednesday were Capt. and Mrs. Jewett, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones had a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett, Mrs. H. E. Mitchell and Lieutenant Hunter. Another Friday dinner was that of Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, whose guests were Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. McNeill, Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett. Col. and Mrs. Robinson's dinner guests on Thursday were Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow, Miss Phinney and Mr. Travers. Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury gave a dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Miss Phinney and Captain Wilcox. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Ryan's guests at dinner were Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Jewett.

The bridge tournament of the Monday Club was finished last week and the prizes were won by Mrs. Darrah, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Fiebeger. Mrs. Clifford Jones, the hostess, had an extra table for Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Caffery and Mrs. Pritchett. The prize was won by Mrs. Caffery. The Tuesday Evening Club completed a tournament also and the winners of the prizes were Captain Pillsbury, Lieutenant Dunwoody and Captain Darrah. The Friday Auction Club met with Mrs. Robinson, with an extra table for her guest, Miss Phinney, and Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Pillsbury and Mrs. Baer. Mrs. Pillsbury won the prize.

The Monday Club meets this week with Mrs. Hammond, the Tuesday Afternoon with Mrs. Zell, the Tuesday Evening with Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond entertain the Wednesday Evening Club. Mrs. Zell entertained the Reading Club on Thursday: "The Crusaders" was the topic of her well-written paper, which treated of the

historical rather than the romantic side of the subject. Mrs. Mitchell gave current events. Mrs. Hibbs and son are guests at the hotel.

At the morning service in the cadet chapel on Sunday Mrs. Baer sang a pleasing solo during the offertory.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond gave a Dutch supper on Saturday after the basketball game to Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, Mrs. J. C. Murphy and Dr. Edwards. The table was pretty in red and Colonel Gordon was the maker of an excellent Welsh rabbit. Captains McCloskey and Youngberg, who have been away on leave, have returned to the post.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 24, 1912.

Aboard the receiving ship Independence at the yard on Thursday last the officers of the wardroom entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Miss Meredith, of Buffalo, N.Y., Lieut. Comdr. Ernest A. Brooks, P.A. Surg. Morton W. Baker, Lieut. Harold L. Parsons, U.S.M.C., and Lieutenant Long.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed have returned from a visit to relatives in Omaha, where they spent the holidays. Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood is back from San Francisco, where she visited Mrs. P. M. Meneefer for several days and is now the guest of Mrs. Charles W. O. Bunker at the hospital. Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, after a bad attack of tonsilitis, is rapidly regaining her strength.

Mrs. Edward V. Valz and infant daughter arrived Saturday from Pittsburgh, where they have been visiting relatives since Dr. Valz's assignment to the hospital here. They plan to take a house in Vallejo, but at present are at the Collins' apartments. Mrs. Ernest E. West, accompanied by her little son, has left for Atlanta, Ga., to join her parents.

The Navy Relief Society, of Mare Island, met with Mrs. Henry T. Mayo last week, when the business session was followed by an hour of music and a dainty tea. There was a large attendance. Mrs. William L. Calhoun and her sister, Miss Susie Anderson, who followed the fleet to Honolulu, have returned to San Diego, the Maryland having been ordered to Ecuador.

Cards have been received here for the wedding of Miss Grace Mellus, of Los Angeles, and Lieut. Comdr. Samuel Brown Thomas, attached to the Mare Island Yard, which is to take place in Los Angeles Feb. 7. Lieutenant Commander Thomas and his bride will be at home here after March 15. Comdr. Charles A. Brand is under treatment at the hospital. Last week at golf he went around the course in thirty-eight holes. Miss Meredith, guest of Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, was the incentive for a bridge party by Mrs. Thomas F. Rahm on Saturday, Jan. 20. The prizes were won by Miss Meredith, Mrs. Jay M. Salladay and Mrs. Elizabeth Herreshoff, the other guests being Mesdames Henry T. Mayo, Oscar W. Koester, Thomas D. Griffin, L. W. T. Waller, Emily Cutts, Charles M. Ray, Guy W. Brown, Allen B. Reed and Alexander Van Keuren. Miss Meredith and her mother leave shortly for Santa Barbara to spend the remainder of the winter before returning to their home in New York.

Mrs. William A. Gill has taken a house on York street, Vallejo, until the Colorado returns from Honolulu, or from China if the fleet should be sent there. Mdsn. and Mrs. Alfred L. Ede are at the Collins while the Truxton is at the yard. Captain Sill, R.C. McCulloch, and wife are occupying a house in Vallejo while the cutter is here.

Prof. and Mrs. T. J. J. See entertained at dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Wing, Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell and Lieut. Comdr. Samuel B. Thomas. Friends at Mare Island have learned with much interest of the announcement of the engagement of Miss Louise White, of Riverton, N.J., to Lieut. Bert Blain Taylor, formerly of the Buffalo, but now attached to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Miss White is a sister of P.A. Surg. Edward G. White, who was attached to the Buffalo several months ago. Miss White will accompany Mrs. White on the February transport to join Surgeon White at his new station at Canacao. The wedding is expected to take place in the fall.

Mrs. H. P. Young entertained informally at tea yesterday in San Francisco. Major Young has been ordered to Washington, D.C., for duty and they leave Feb. 10. Mrs. Young has always been a social favorite in San Francisco, her girlhood home. Mrs. Alfred A. Pratt, visiting relatives in Seattle since before the holidays, leaves there to-morrow for Vallejo, to be the guest of Mrs. Arthur B. Owen for a while. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Joseph A. Biello, stopping at the St. Vincent in Vallejo, have taken a flat corner of Sacramento and York streets. Mrs. Wallace Bertholf plans to sail this week for Honolulu. Ensign and Mrs. Charles L. Best leave for San Diego next week. Chaplain Joseph H. Southerland, stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, will spend four months' leave in the southern part of the state, prior to his retirement.

Mrs. Mary Turner and her niece, Miss Ruth Hascall, in the Philippines as guests of Capt. T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C., and P.A. Surg. H. W. B. Turner, sail for home in February. Miss Helen Reef, of San Francisco, came up to the yard to-day for a short visit with Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon are expected to reach the yard within a few days from New York, where Mrs. Gordon has been spending several months as the guest of her people, Civil Engineer Gordon joining her for the holidays.

The Denver, placed in first reserve here a few weeks ago, is to have all repair work finished by to-morrow night. It is thought probable that she will soon have a full crew assigned to her and be ordered to the Asiatic Station. The Cleveland is to be finished, ready for placing in first reserve. The St. Louis, which succeeded the Pensacola as receiving ship at the San Francisco Training Station, came up on Monday to be cleaned and painted.

The civilian wireless crew, now completing installation of the high power plant at Point Loma, is to return to Mare Island about Jan. 22. The entire crew under Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, wireless officer, and George E. Hanscom, wireless expert, expect to sail for Alaska May 15 on the collier Prometheus to install a new station at Unalaska and make permanent the three temporary stations at Pribilof, Unalaska and Kodiak. It will probably be the end of October before the work is completed. The improvements at North Head Station have been postponed, owing to a shortage of money.

DISTRICT DINNER AT FORT H. G. WRIGHT.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1912.

An innovation in the way of a "get together" district dinner was given by the officers on duty in the Artillery District of New London last night at Fort Wright. The mess hall in the bachelor's building was prettily decorated for the occasion, and when over thirty officers in uniform, who gathered around the festive board, responded to the first toast of the evening—"To the Commander-in-Chief—The President of the United States," it was a splendid sight to behold and a fitting testimonial of their loyalty to their country and corps.

The arrangement of seating was unique, the officers of Fort Wright being paired as far as possible with those of Fort Terry. No set speeches were permitted. The toastmaster, Capt. Frank T. Hines, Coast Art. Corps, by way of introduction in calling upon those who spoke, did so by recalling some amusing incident connected with the service of the officer in the district. The spirit of the evening was "He who laughs and runs away, will live to laugh another day."

Col. William C. Rafferty, the district commander, was given a rousing greeting when he responded to the toast "The District," which was a fitting testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by all his officers. Major B. M. Koehler, C.A.C., the commanding officer of Fort Terry, indicated by his remarks that the Wright people would have to go some to keep up with those from Fort Terry in either a fight or frolic.

All responses to the jests of the toastmaster were full of humor and good fellowship, and it was indeed a "Get Together"—"Pull Together" dinner from start to finish. The hit of the evening was made by Major W. E. Ellis, who re-


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sponded to the toast "Artillery Practice." His definitions of Artillery terms and extracts from his diary during the Artillery practice week of 1911 were original and amusing. Captain Hines as toastmaster had a large fund of humorous and original stories, and his witty sallies kept the good-natured fun going at a merry gait throughout the evening.

It is the intention of the officers to have these dinners every two months throughout the year. Those who attended, all of the Coast Artillery unless noted, were: Col. William C. Rafferty, commanding district; Capt. Frank T. Hines, district adjutant; Capt. Curtis G. Rorbeck, district quartermaster; Capt. William R. Bettison, district Artillery engineer; Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, district ordnance officer; Majors B. M. Koehler, S. M. Waterhouse, M.C., W. E. Ellis, P. H. McAndrew, M.C.; Capt. H. T. Patten, C. C. Carson, G. A. Wieczorek, R. T. Ellis, H. J. B. McElgin, Gordon Robinson, L. R. Dice, M. P. Andruss; 1st Lieuts. J. C. Peterson, J. C. Henderson, T. F. McNeill, T. F. Walker, M.R.C., H. G. Coulter, H. A. McCune, R. R. Lyon, G. W. Easterday, A. G. Frick, W. E. Donahue, F. T. Koyle, M.R.C., C. A. Tetrault, M.R.C., E. W. Putney, T. Hughes, T. I. Steere, T. H. Jones, G. B. Gorham, and E. B. Colladay. Among those expected to be present, who were unable to attend for one reason another, were Lieut. Col. S. S. Jordan, Lieuts. W. H. Torney, T. O. Humphreys and C. M. Steese.

The esprit de corps of the regimental organizations is proverbial, and this spirit is fostered and kept alive by the fact of the existence of the regiment as a unit. When the Artillery was reorganized, and the Coast Artillery was organized into companies without the regimental organization, esprit de corps suffered a severe blow with the passing of the regiment. The old Artillery bequeathed a memory rich in stirring episodes, and the glory of its former achievements has been cherished by all of our officers, who served in the "Old Army." This was evidenced by the success of the district dinner.

It blew a gale all day Saturday and it took not only esprit de corps, but a stout heart and strong stomach for the Fort Terry officers to venture across the Bay to attend the dinner. Even so, only the officer of the day and one medical officer remained behind.

Col. William C. Rafferty in responding to his toast gave a short history of the old 1st Artillery, in which regiment he had served prior to the reorganization.

FORT H. G. WRIGHT.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes entertained at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. McCune on Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Howell, of New York, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bettison for the week. Captain McElgin has been a bachelor during the past two weeks during Mrs. McElgin's visit with friends in New York.

On Friday evening a merry party of young people gathered at the quarters of Captain Andruss for an impromptu musical. They were Capt. and Mrs. Rorbeck, the Misses La Forge, Lieutenants Easterday, Jones and Colladay. Major and Mrs. Ellis were the guests of Mrs. Steere and Lieutenant Steere at dinner on Friday evening. Lieutenant Easterday is away on a short leave in order to officiate as best man at the wedding of Lieut. Hughay S. Hemingway, C.A.C.

Fort Terry has challenged the Gun Club in a contest to shoot for "money, rabbits or marbles." The challenge has been accepted, and a loving cup will probably be the trophy offered. Captain Carson has the matter in charge and the team picked from here will give a good account if itself. Fort Terry had better look to its laurels.

Fort Wright has challenged the officers to a bowing contest. The Fort Wright team will probably be comprised of Captains Rorbeck and Andruss and Lieutenants Jones and Easterday. As the Terry contingent have several fast bowlers a hotly contested game is expected.

Captain Robinson has moved into the quarters made vacant by the departure of Capt. Henry H. Scott. The guests of Capt. and Mrs. Andruss, Mrs. Bocchetti and Miss Wilbur, returned Wednesday to Buffalo. Lieut. and Mrs. McNeil left the post last week. Lieutenant McNeil has a four months' leave which he is spending in Boston and attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, taking some special courses in electrical machine design. Mr. John A. Steere has been visiting his brother, Lieutenant Steere, during the past week, taking advantage of the holidays after the mid-year examinations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Steere returned to Boston Monday to attend the Institute.

The weekly hops are being held this winter in the commodious clubrooms of the bachelor quarters instead of in the gymnasium of the post exchange, where the moving picture shows are given three times a week. The floor of the Bachelors' Clubrooms is an improvement over the "Gym" floor, and the arrangement is much better. The change has greatly increased the popularity of this feature of the entertainment committee's program. The hop Tuesday night was largely attended in spite of the inclement weather. The district dance was not held this month on account of the district dinner, but Fort Terry will be host at the next district dance to be given early next month. Capt. and Mrs. Rorbeck gave a supper to Capt. and Mrs. Andruss, Mrs. Bocchetti, Miss Wilbur, the Misses La Forge, Lieutenants Jones and Colladay on Monday evening. The Sunday song service conducted by Captain Andruss have become a regular feature of the garrison life and the attendance bids fair to increase.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 26, 1912.

Major Herbert R. Fay, C.A.C., N.G.C., has been elected president of the San Diego Rifle and Revolver Club, newly organized, which is a branch of the National Rifle Association. Mrs. Owen S. A. Botsford, wife of Lieutenant Botsford, U.S.N., is registered at the U. S. Grant Hotel.

The revenue cutter Manning has been in port while on a short cruise from her usual station in the North. She left Jan. 22 for the return trip.

At Los Angeles on Jan. 21 will occur the marriage of Miss Susan Carpenter, sister of Mrs. Fritz Nave, of Coronado, and who has frequently visited here, to Capt. Lambert Whitfield Jordan, Jr., U.S.A. Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle will leave shortly for Portland, Ore., to join her husband, Captain Hinkle, U.S.A., now stationed in that city. Mrs. Hinkle is one of the popular members of the San Diego Press Club. Col. and Mrs. George Rublein, now residing at Fort Rosecrans, were dinner guests at Lakeside Inn recently.

Mrs. Uriel Sebree is one of the board of directors of the Talent Works, a charitable organization which plans to erect a hospital. A campaign to raise \$50,000 in one week is to be started next Monday. Mrs. Mason Jackson was among the guests yesterday afternoon at a bridge party given by Mrs. N. J. Power at her home, 3626 Third street. There were five tables. Lord and Lady Herbert have arrived from England and will be guests of Lord and Lady Tweedmouth, who have taken the Fritz Nave house in Coronado for the winter. On Sunday the English team, consisting of Lords Tweedmouth and

Wedding Invitations, Announcements

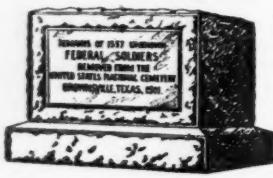
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Herbert, Viscount Alistair Leveson-Gower and Captain Lesley, will play the Coronado team on the polo grounds. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Valentine were among those in attendance at a dinner party recently, at Alpine Tavern, in honor of the birthday of Mrs. C. W. McKee. The guests at a bridge given by Mrs. Austin W. Mitchell Tuesday afternoon included Mrs. Chaffee Grant, Mrs. Harry Russell Myers, Mrs. John McClellan, Mrs. W. R. Maize, Mrs. Uriel Sebree and Mrs. John L. Sehon. Dr. William A. Edwards, of Los Angeles, brother-in-law of President Taft, stopped at the U. S. Grant Hotel on his way home from a motoring trip to lower California. At a dinner given at the Coronado Wednesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Russell Myers, who have just returned from a honeymoon trip to Hawaii, U. S. Grant, Jr., Mrs. U. S. Macy and Mrs. Chaffee Grant were guests.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 31, 1912.

One of the prettiest bridge luncheons of this season was given on Thursday by Mrs. William H. Monroe. Her guests were Mrs. W. P. Pence, Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Mrs. James Totten, Mrs. Andrew Hero, Mrs. Kenneth Masteller, Mrs. Brinton and Mrs. Hanna. The prizes, dainty silk work bags, were won by Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Hanna. Col. S. Z. Faison, of the War College, spent the week-end here with his family. Among the guests at a banquet, given by the Chamber of Commerce at Newport News on Tuesday, were Major Thomas Winston, Capt. James F. Howell and Captain McBride. Sunday evening, Capt. and Mrs. Jacob M. Coward entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Winston and Capt. and Mrs. Wilson.

Miss Florence Bates, of Meadville, Pa., who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, returned to her home on Sunday. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Maybach gave a dinner in her honor. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Kemble, Miss Masteller, Miss Stevens, Lieutenants Botonin and Clarke, Mrs. Allston Hamilton and children. They have returned from a month's visit to Petersburg, Va. Friday Capt. and Mrs. Steger entertained at dinner for Mrs. Frank Coe, Mrs. Clarence McNeil, Miss Hinkley, Major Reynolds, Captain Abbott, Dr. Sauer.

Mrs. Ralph E. Herring was hostess at a progressive bridge party Thursday afternoon. Her guests were Mesdames Brinton, Gearhart, John Monroe, Barnes, Wilson, Ireland, Coward, Totten, Ohnstad, Cole, McBride, Hanna, William Monroe, Collins, Maybach, Paterson, sr., Geere, Murray, Corbin, Clarke, Carpenter, Hicks, Arthur, Turtle, Masteller, Pence, Howell, Winslow, Avery, Gray, Morse, McKenna, Behr; Misses Masteller and Morse. Mrs. Howell and Mrs. McKenna assisted in serving. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Offner Hope gave a tea in honor of Miss Laura Tucker, of Norfolk, and Miss Emily Hughes. All the young people of the post were invited. Mrs. Walter K. Wilson poured coffee and Mrs. William Monroe served ice cream. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Hope had a dinner for Miss Tucker, Miss Hughes, Lieutenants Homer and Brereton. A dinner was given Friday by Capt. and Mrs. Collins for Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Walter Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Mrs. Bradley and Dr. Peed. Another dinner, on Friday, was given by Capt. and Mrs. Coward for Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland, Capt. and Mrs. Winslow, Lieut. and Mrs. Mark, Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart. Friday afternoon Mrs. Brinton gave a progressive bridge party. Her guests were Mesdames Herring, Gearhart, Morse, Gray, Hanna, William Monroe, Collins, Maybach, Murray, Geere, Clark, Arthur, Barnes, Avery, Carpenter, Turtle, John Monroe, Totten, Mack, Hicks, Masteller, Pence and Miss Pullman.

Dr. Peed was host at a small dinner and theater party to see William Faversham in "The Fawn" at Norfolk last Thursday. Mrs. Frank Coe was hostess at a dinner Saturday evening for Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, Major Frederick Reynolds. Friday Major and Mrs. Pence entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Baker had a dinner for Major and Mrs. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. McBride, Lieut. and Mrs. Houston Eldredge. The Misses Dorothy and Elizabeth Junken entertained the young people of the post Friday evening with a progressive five hundred party. The oyster roast given by Mr. and Mrs. Adams Friday evening in the kitchen of the Chamberlaine was lots of fun, greatly enjoyed by Major and Mrs. Hero, Gen. J. M. K. Davis, Mrs. Faison, Major and Mrs. Pence, Major and Mrs. Winston, Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Rhoades, Lieut. and Mrs. Mack, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Coe, Miss Hinkley, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Captains Peed and Abbott, Mr. Jewett. Miss Ethel Pullman won the prize, a silver handled umbrella, at a bowling tournament at the Chamberlaine. Mrs. Morse gave a large progressive bridge party last Wednesday in honor of Miss Morse, of Boston. Tuesday morning Mrs. John C. Ohnstad gave a bridge luncheon for Mesdames Chamberlaine, Bradley, Turtle, Baker, Herring, Hinkley and Geere.

Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine returned on Thursday from a trip to Panama. Mrs. J. P. Hopkins was called to West Point last Tuesday by the death of her mother. Mrs. Max B. De Mott will be the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Knox, while her husband is at Guantanamo, with the Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Stuart are rejoicing over the birth of a son, Miss Webber, of Baltimore, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John Monroe. Mrs. W. J. Davis, of Chicago, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Laurence Crawford. In her honor Capt. and Mrs. Cole gave a club supper Saturday. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Cranford, Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine and Mrs. Coe. Mrs. McNeil had a club supper for Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Miss Hinkley and Dr. Peed. Another club supper was given by Capt. and Mrs. Maybach for Miss Bates, Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Collins, Captain Abbott. Mrs. Corbin gave an auction bridge party yesterday afternoon. Her guests were Mesdames McNeil, Murray, Totten, Barnes, Paterson, Masteller, Pence, Maybach, Hero, Chamberlaine, Howell, Miss Hinkley. Prizes were won by Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Hero and Mrs. Pence. Friday Capt. and Mrs. Masteller entertained at dinner for Miss Rowena Abbott, Miss Masteller, Lieutenants Kimberly and Duncan. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly gave a supper after the

hop Saturday for Miss von Gal, of Danbury, Conn., Miss Lewis, Lieutenants Stanton, Holland and Kimberly. The mine planter General Mills went to Norfolk Monday night to take the post people to see Mr. Hodge in "The Man from Home."

ATHLETICS AT NORFOLK NAVY Y.M.C.A.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29, 1912. A large number of bluejackets and their friends spent an enjoyable evening at the Navy Y.M.C.A. on Saturday, Jan. 27. The first feature on the program was a splendid concert in the lobby, rendered by the Franklin orchestra, under the direction of Bandmaster Starke. Later the orchestra rendered selections between events of the athletic meet and added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening.

The events and winners of firsts in the athletic meet were as follows: Three standing broad jumps, Walker, U.S.S. Franklin, 28 ft. 1 in.; high jump from spring board, Frapier, U.S.S. New Hampshire, 6 ft. 7 1/2 in.; snap under bar for height, Frapier, New Hampshire, 6 ft. 3 1/2 in.; two minute basketball shooting, Frapier, New Hampshire, 50 times; obstacle race, Frapier, New Hampshire; potato race, Hendel, New Hampshire, 1 min. 48 3-5 secs.

Following the athletic meet Mrs. Beck, wife of 1st Class Electrician Beck, of the Franklin, sang two or three selections which everyone enjoyed. The last feature of the evening's program was a basketball game between the Submarines and an All-Navy team, won by the Submarines, 49 to 22. This is the last game that the Submarine team will have the same line-up that it has had all during the season, as Captain McDowell has been transferred to the New Hampshire and Vautes will soon leave on the Lamson. This will weaken the Submarine team somewhat, although the team will yet give the best of teams a "run for their money." The line-up was: Submarines: Vautes, McDowell, forwards; Stephen, center; Green, High, guards. All-Navy: Frapier (New Hampshire), Soliemo (Franklin), forwards; Breth (Franklin), center; Heins (New Hampshire), Lambeth (New Hampshire), guards.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 31, 1912.

Major and Mrs. C. P. Summerall entertained at dinner last Wednesday for their guest, Miss Hawkins. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Patten, Miss Patten, Captain Baily and Lieutenant Dicky. Lieut. and Mrs. Tate were also dinner hosts that evening for Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt and Capt. and Mrs. Gallup. Miss Patten spent several days of last week with her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Patten. Mrs. Patten entertained a few friends at tea Friday to meet Miss Patten. Mrs. Daniels, of Cincinnati, spent the weekend with her niece Mrs. J. W. Downer. Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett entertained at luncheon before the drill and at tea afterwards, on Friday.

Col. and Mrs. Garrard and Miss Garrard entertained at dinner Saturday, afterwards taking their guests to the hop. Those present were Miss Hirshinger, Miss Knight, Miss Black, Miss Grant, Captain Baily, Lieutenants Graham, Lyman and Harrington, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett entertained at dinner the same evening for Miss Sheridan, Miss Doris Haywood, Lieutenant Hopkins and several others. They also had a supper after the hop. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Miss Brooke, Miss Sheridan, Miss Haywood, Captain Davis, Lieutenants Graham, Lyman and Hopkins. Miss Russell was also hostess at a supper after the hop for Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Reilly, Miss Garrard, Miss Grant, Miss Gooch, Miss Miller, Miss Hirshinger, Captains Lindsey, Baily, Lieutenants Overton, Russell, Messrs. Sheridan and Lewis.

Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, who has been visiting Lieutenant Overton, has returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Miss Gooch, who spent the past three weeks as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, left Monday for her home in Kentucky.

An exhibition drill will be given in the riding hall on Feb. 22, for the benefit of the post gymnasium. Officers and ladies will both ride in it. The committee consists of Captain Lindsey, Captain Dean, Mrs. U. S. Foster, Miss Jeanette Allen and Mr. Smith.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1912.

Mrs. Beehler was hostess on Jan. 18 at a delightful afternoon bridge for Mesdames Andrus, Roberts, Dichmann, De Loffre, Barnard, Tignor and Chaffin, and prizes were won by Mrs. De Loffre and Mrs. Roberts. Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, jr., entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Dichmann and Lieut. and Mrs. Harris. The Bridge Club met on Friday with Mrs. Bowman. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wadham and Mrs. Roberts. Mrs. Wadham entertained at luncheon Saturday, complimentary to Mrs. Beehler. The guests were Mrs. Andrus, Mrs. Birdwell, Mrs. Dichmann and Mrs. Roberts.

Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffin entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Moseley, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry and Dr. and Mrs. Tignor at bridge on Thursday, when the prizes were won by Mrs. Moseley and Dr. Tignor. Lieut. and Mrs. Harris were hosts at dinner on Wednesday for Dr. and Mrs. Allen. Lieut. and Mrs. Cubbinson entertained with a pretty dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. McArthur and Dr. and Mrs. Allen.

Mrs. McKenzie arrived on Sunday from Moultrie, Ga., and will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Harris, for some time. Mrs. T. B. Bernard entertained on Tuesday, Jan. 23, with a delightful bridge luncheon. The guests included Mesdames Andrus, Birdwell, Wadham, Roberts, Beehler, Moseley, Tignor and Chaffin. For the high scores Mrs. Wadham and Mrs. Roberts received dainty prizes.

Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Hawkins leave for Fort Jay to rejoin their regiment on Thursday, much to the regret of the entire garrison at Slocum.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CAMPBELL.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 24, 1912, a daughter, Louise Stokes Campbell, to the wife of Lieut. James A. Campbell, Jr., U.S.N.

DONOVAN.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Richard Donovan, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Marguerite Mary, at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1912.

GOODWIN.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Walton Goodwin, 5th U.S. Inf., on Jan. 27, 1912, at Madison Barracks, N.Y., a son, Walton Goodwin.

HIEHLE.—Born at Fort Warren, Mass., Jan. 28, 1912, a daughter, Charlotte Fay Hiehle, to the wife of Sergt. Major Ernest T. Hiehle, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

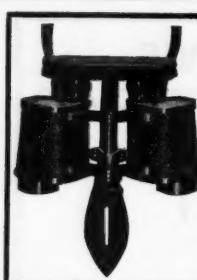
WISE.—Born at New Rochelle, N.Y., to the wife of Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th U.S. Inf., a son, Jan. 27, 1912.

MARRIED.

GORDON—FLEMING.—At New York city, Jan. 27, 1912, Brig. Gen. David Stuart Gordon, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Bell Vedder Fleming.

KIMMEL—KINKAID.—At Annapolis, Md., Jan. 30, 1912, Lieut. Husband E. Kimmel, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, daughter of Capt. Thomas W. Kinkaid, U.S.N.

HOUSEHOLDER—RAFFERTY.—At Detroit, Mich., Jan. 25, 1912, Lieut. Eugene R. Householder, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary W. Rafferty.



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LEAHY—NORTON.—At New York, Jan. 30, 1912, Ensign Michael A. Leahy, U.S.N., and Miss Ethel Norton.

MILLER—MINER.—At Chicago, Ill., Jan. 18, 1912, Lieut. Fred C. Miller, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss Katherine Miner.

ROOT—RADCLIFFE.—At Oakland, Cal., Jan. 14, 1912, Miss Maude May Radcliffe, of Portland, Ore., to Lieut. Edmund S. Root, U.S.N.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 21, 1912, Col. Leaven C. Allen, U.S.A., retired, father of Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th U.S. Inf.

CARSON.—Died at his home, near Fort Niagara, in the sixty-third year of his age, William Jerome Carson, U.S.A., retired, formerly first sergeant, Co. K, 8th U.S. Inf., in 1904. Interment in post cemetery.

COFFEY.—Died at Jackson, Miss., Jan. 22, 1912, from pneumonia, Lillian Alice Coffey, daughter of Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, U.S.A., retired, aged fourteen months.

HICKEY.—Died Jan. 22, 1912, at New London, Ohio, Mrs. Mary A., mother of 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 25th U.S. Inf.

LIVINGSTON.—Died at East Orange, N.J., Jan. 30, 1912, Mrs. Marie Eaton Livingston, widow of Col. La Rhett L. Livingston, U.S.A.

MCCLURE.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 30, 1912, Lieut. Samuel V. McClure, U.S.A., retired.

MCKINNEY.—Died at Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1912, Col. Samuel McKinney, late of the Confederate Service, and father of Ensign Stephen B. McKinney, U.S.N.

RODGERS.—Died at Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 31, 1912, Robert Slidell Rodgers, youngest son of Col. Robert S. Rodgers, U.S.A., and brother of Rear Admiral Frederick and John A. Rodgers, U.S.N.

ROSENBERG.—Died suddenly in Vienna, Austria, Jan. 30, 1912, aged 101 years and 4 months, Franziska, relict of the late Capt. Paul de Rosenberg et Orsini, 27th Imperial and Royal Infantry Regiment (King of the Belgians); mother of Capt. Theodore Rosenberg, of Glenwood Springs, Colo., and of Col. Felix Rosenberg, of Cleveland, Ohio.

TAYLOR.—Died at her home in Plainfield, N.J., Jan. 15, 1912, Mrs. Rinnie Rae Taylor, wife of Mr. Herbert A. G. Taylor, of the Electric Boat Company of New York. Mrs. Taylor was a sister of Capt. L. V. Williams, formerly of the Q.M. Dept., U.S.V., Spanish-American War.

WARD.—Died at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1912, Margaret A., wife of Mr. William Ward.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Adjutant Gen. J. C. R. Foster, of Florida, like a number of other adjutants general, has issued the memorandum showing some of the most important differences between the Infantry Drill Regulations, U.S. Army, of 1911 and those of 1904. This memorandum was originally prepared under the supervision of Major Charles S. Farnsworth, U.S.A., detailed for duty as inspector-instructor with the Organized Militia of Pennsylvania, but was revised and amended in some minor particulars in the office of General Foster.

Both the 7th and the 71st N.Y. have established a new system of army instruction in aiming at disappearing targets. The companies are assembled in the drill hall and a number of special targets have been supplied for the purpose. The object is to teach the men to aim and fire quickly. No cartridges are used in this work. The instruction is to be further developed in the army rifle range and later in the open.

The Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, N.Y., has organized a class for instruction in rough riding and mounted games. The class is open to both sexes, and all members of the corps are eligible. The class is in charge of Major George G. Cochran, N.G.N.Y., who is known as an exceptionally competent and energetic officer.

Major James M. Hutchinson, of the 71st N.Y., prepared a paper some time since on "Notes on Field Orders and Estimates of the Situation," for use in the junior class of instruction in his organization, which Adjutant General Verbeck thinks so well of that he has issued the paper to the National Guard in printed form.

In order to help organize an aerial militia in every state in the Union the Aeronautical Society has appointed a committee which will endeavor to aid the National Guard signal companies to secure aeroplanes and proper training. This committee will co-operate with Lieut. Benjamin A. Foulois, U.S.A., who is inspector-instructor of the aeronautical division of the Department of Militia Affairs at Washington. Through an offer from Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss E. L. Todd of an aeroplane and \$650 for equipment, the New York National Guard is in a fair way to have an air scout service.

The 1st Battalion of the 71st N.Y., Major W. S. Beckman, will be reviewed by Lieut. Col. William W. Ladd, J.A., on the staff of Major General Roe on Friday night, Feb. 23.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe will review the 23d N.Y. in the army on the night of Feb. 20. The field music of the regiment has been disbanded and in the future the trumpets will be enlisted in place of drummers and fifers.

We announced some few weeks since the adoption of a new head dress for the 7th N.Y., to replace the old shako. The new hat was designed by Adjutant Falls, who is recognized as an expert in uniforms, and is based upon the lines of the shako worn by the 7th Regiment in 1832, but modified to suit modern conditions. The broad cord drooping visor, chin chain and 7th Regiment white pompon are distinctive of that period. The wreath with the "7" perforated was worn on the summer helmets for many years. The grenade surmounting this wreath is symbolic of its artillery origin. These shakos are to be made by Ridabock & Company, one of our earliest advertisers, who have been making 7th Regiment shakos since 1847, showing a continued connection with the regiment for the past sixty-four years. They have promised that the regiment can wear these new shakos in its anniversary parade for 1912.

Plans were filed on Jan. 23, 1912, for a new armory of the 8th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., at the junction of Jerome avenue and Kingsbridge road, Borough of the Bronx, New York city.

The new building will cost approximately \$1,000,000 and will, it is hoped, be completed in about two years. Col. O. B. Bridgeman, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, has put in an application for the use of the old armory of the 8th as soon as the latter organization vacates. The 1st Squadron of the regiment badly needs additional room.

Major Gen. Charles B. Dougherty, commanding the Pennsylvania N.G., will review the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., in its armory at Sixty-eighth street and Broadway, Monday night, Feb. 19.

Two additional troops of Cavalry will be organized in New York city for the 1st Regiment, Col. O. B. Bridgeman. One will be formed in Manhattan for the 1st Squadron and will be known as Troop L. The other will be formed in Brooklyn for the 2d Squadron and will be called Troop M. With the formation of the two new troops a full regiment of twelve troops of Cavalry will be in existence in the National Guard of New York, and it will be the only regiment in the United States among the state troops. While Troop L will be quartered at the armory of the 1st Squadron and Troop M will be housed at the armory of the 2d Squadron. There are enough men on the waiting list of the 1st and 2d Squadrons to form two new troops.

Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., in commenting on the rifle practice of the regiment last year says: "The results of the work of the regiment in small-arms practice during the past season are highly satisfactory. The small number of qualifications in the higher classes is due to the fact that very limited opportunities for same were afforded, owing to the incomplete condition of the Blauvelt range. The action of many officers and men in voluntarily, at much inconvenience, visiting the range on special days was very commendable and very highly appreciated by the commanding officer and the ordnance department. To Companies F and G were awarded the first and second prizes for highest figure of merit in the 1st Brigade. Capt. William H. Palmer has been, inspector of small-arms practice and ordnance officer since 1883; during this period he has watched over the fortunes of the riflemen of the regiment with utmost fidelity, and his efforts have been most successful. He has for years prepared this annual order, with the names of the members and their achievements recorded therein, without a material error. During these twenty-nine years thousands of men have benefited by his experience, his marvelous industry, patience and the knowledge of the various weapons with which the organization has been armed; all these men winning the decoration of marksman, and many becoming distinguished in the higher grades, serving in other organizations and on state, national and international teams, on several of which he also served with credit. He leaves the Service at the zenith of his powers and with youthful vigor to retire to civil life, taking with him the gratitude and affection of the commanding officer, and the sincerest respect and regard of his comrades, young and old. It is hoped that the valuable services that he is still able to render will be at the disposal of the regiment, and the privileges of the armory will ever be available to him."

Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland, sent to the Senate Jan. 22 the appointment of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Macklin as adjutant general to succeed Gen. Henry M. Warfield. The appointment of General Macklin is regarded as a popular one with the Maryland National Guard, with which he has been associated for a number of years.

13TH N.Y.—COL. C. O. DAVIS.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the N.G.N.Y., reviewed the 13th N.Y. in its armory on the night of Jan. 27, before the usual large audience which attends the functions of the 13th. The regiment itself, however, while making a most excellent showing in the drill, review and regimental parade, had one of the smallest turnouts seen in the armory for some time.

The 1st Battalion, under Major G. W. Rodgers, was equalized into four companies of twenty/files, while the 2d Battalion, under Major Sydney Grant, and the 3d Battalion, under Major G. H. Kemp, each paraded four companies of only sixteen files. There were blanks in the rear ranks of some of the companies in each battalion. One company had only one officer and twenty men present. The 6th Company, Capt. A. C. B. McNevin, had the largest turnout, thirty-six files, and in the regimental parade where each company appeared unequalized it showed to great advantage.

Compared to the previous review the regiment showed a decided improvement in its military work. Colonel Davis was in command during the drill and review and Lieutenant Colonel Ashley during the regimental parade. The artillery practice with mortar, rifle and quick-firing gun showed exceptional accuracy, and it was one of the best exhibitions of its kind seen in a long time.

Major General Roe was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonels Wingate, Ladd, Hurry and Stearns and Captain Greer. These and other special guests were entertained by Colonel Davis and his officers after the military ceremonies. Colonel Davis in asking General Roe to make a few remarks, spoke in the most complimentary terms of the service of the General and his efforts to improve the efficiency of the Guard. General Roe, in turn, paid a compliment to the 13th for its excellent exhibition of the evening, praised the loyal support he had received from the officers and men of the Guard, and also praised its efficiency in the highest terms.

14TH N.Y.—COL. J. H. FOOTE.

The 14th N.Y. at its annual muster and inspection by Army and state officers made a very satisfactory showing. The clothing and equipment was perfectly clean, and the adjustment of the equipment was very good. The need of lockers of sufficient size was very apparent, but despite this drawback the lockers were neatly dressed. The books and papers of the regiment were well kept.

In the muster the regiment had ninety-seven per cent. present or 616 officers and men, out of 635 on the roll, the absentees numbering nineteen. The figures last year were 610 present and twelve absent. The regiment this year shows a gain in membership of thirteen. The official figures follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff	13	1	14
Non-Com. Staff	7	0	7
Band	2	0	2
Company A	63	0	63
B	50	0	50
C	52	0	52
D	45	3	48
E	57	0	57
F	55	0	55
G	52	4	56
H	45	7	52
I	44	2	46
K	30	2	32
L	51	0	51
M	50	0	50
Total	616	19	635

The state was represented by Lieut. Cols. E. B. Bruch and J. N. Stearns, Major W. A. Turpin and Lieut. H. A. Bostwick. The Army was represented by Capt. H. D. Wise and Capt. L. Angel.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

With the armory jammed with enthusiastic spectators to its utmost capacity, the 69th N.Y., under command of Col. Louis D. Conley, paraded for review by His Eminence John M. Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of New York, on the night of Jan. 29. It was a very unusual and impressive event to see the Cardinal wearing the red robe of his office, march around the regiment during the standing review.

The regiment itself did honor to the occasion by turning out with full ranks and making a most excellent appearance in steadiness, etc. It was one of the best displays the regiment has made, and the details of the big event were splendidly handled.

The interior of the drill hall was most lavishly and beautifully decorated. The roof of the building was hidden by festoons of bunting of papal colors, which hung gracefully from the lantern of the roof down to the top of the side walls.

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12-M

Below this the walls were draped with a continuous line of American colors. Clusters of American flags also hung from the roof, and the railing of the balconies was entirely hidden by draperies of white and gold. American, state and Irish flags were also interspersed artistically, and the Cardinal's box was draped with red and gold, the papal colors, the papal coat of arms, and the American flag, being suspended on the railing of the gallery over the box. A red carpet was also in front of the box, on which were special church chairs for the Cardinal and his honorary staff.

Lieut. Col. Charles Healy, assisted by Lieut. John P. Hurley, were detailed to escort the Cardinal from his residence to the armory, and Company D, under command of Capt. John P. Everett furnished the guard at the armory. The Cardinal had an honorary staff consisting of Bishop Cusack, Monsignor Mooney, Lavelle and Edwards, all vicar generals of the church, and Monsignor McGean, Hayes, Lewis, McCready and Dunn. As the Cardinal and party entered the hall under escort of Colonel Conley and staff the entire audience rose and applauded. Col. Edward Duffy, retired, was attached to the staff for the evening. A salvo of applause was also given during the standing review and again as the reviewing party passed out of the drill hall.

The regiment paraded twelve companies of sixteen solid files, the battalion commanders being Major Michael Lynch, John E. Duffy and Philip E. Reville. The review was in line of masses, and the regimental parade in line, both ceremonies being conducted without a hitch of any kind. Company I had so many men present that Adjutant Phelan made two companies of it for the review. Company D had the next largest turnout.

Following the Military ceremonies a reception was held in the officers' room, where special guests were formally introduced to the Cardinal. Among the special guests were Col. G. Hurry, Major J. J. Byrne, Lieut. L. Roberts Walton and Lieut. B. G. Wager, N.G.N.Y.; ex-Lieut. R. C. Daniel, 12th N.Y.; Fathers Smith, Livingston, Casserly, Kearns, Dineen and Donohue. The officers' room was also artistically decorated for the occasion. The street in front of the armory was blocked with people unable to gain admission.

MAINE.

Col. Charles Collins, commander of the 1st Regiment of Coast Artillery Corps, of Maine, since Aug. 5, 1907, and a member of the National Guard for a period of twenty-seven years, has asked to be retired because his business will no longer permit him to devote his time to the military. His request has been approved by Adjutant General Dill, to date from March 1, 1912, who in an official letter to Colonel Collins, dated Jan. 24, says, in part:

"Your application for retirement is approved with great reluctance, and with a full appreciation of the fact that only imperative personal business considerations have led you to take this step. It may be a matter of some satisfaction to you to know that in the opinion of the adjutant general, you have performed a noteworthy service to the state and to the nation in your direction of the affairs of the 1st Regiment of Infantry during the trying days consequent upon its transfer, at the request of the Federal Government, to Coast Artillery. This period has called for greater initiative and more arduous work than any in the history of the National Guard of this state, and that the Coast Artillery Corps has been founded upon such substantial ground and has made real progress toward efficiency, is due, in the largest measure, to your inde-

fatigable energy and determination to achieve success. While you have had highly appreciated assistance from the Regular Service and the co-operation of this office, it has been, after all, your individual problem, and it is your work which deserves special commendation. You will leave the active list with the knowledge that in every phase of your official career, as the first commanding officer of the Coast Artillery Corps, your acts have been guided solely by a desire to advance the best interests of the National Guard of this state."

WISCONSIN.

Adjutant Gen. C. R. Boardman, of Wisconsin, in publishing the results of the annual inspection for 1911, announces that the Pfister trophy for the best all around company in the state is awarded to Co. E, 1st Inf., figure of merit 182.5. The three national defense trophies for first, second and third honors, donated to the Wisconsin National Guard by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company through the War Department for highest per cent. of membership qualified as marksmen or better during the target year firing Course C are awarded to Co. E, 1st Inf., first honors; Co. I, 1st Inf., second honors; Co. A, 3d Inf., third honors.

The following companies each qualified 100 per cent. of the membership as marksmen with figure of merit used in breaking the tie: Co. E, 1st Inf., 169.64; Co. I, 1st Inf., 167.14; Co. A, 3d Inf., 128.03; Co. I, 3d Inf., 125.00; Co. K, 1st Inf., 102.99.

The relative order of merit by battalions, based on the attendance at drills, camps, marches and schools of instruction, care of military property, small-arms practice, etc., was as follows: 1, 2d Battalion, 2d Inf., 157.2; 2, 1st Battalion, 2d Inf., 155.1; 3, 3d Battalion, 1st Inf., 158.7; 4, 2d Battalion, 1st Inf., 152.2; 5, 3d Battalion, 2d Inf., 149.2; 6, 1st Battalion, 1st Inf., 148.9; 7, 2d Battalion, 3d Inf., 148.1; 8, 1st Battalion, 3d Inf., 147.2; 9, 3d Battalion, 3d Inf., 146.3; 10, 10th Separate Battalion Infantry, 125.8.

General Boardman has issued an important order prescribing the examination of all officers below the grade of major. The order which is one of twenty-eight pages, gives a list of questions to be asked, and the paragraph or page of the text book where the answers can be found.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. B. F. asks: A soldier enlists Oct. 22, 1907; about Oct. 14, 1910, the soldier is tried by a general court-martial and sentenced to four months' confinement; he is discharged from the guard house on March 21, 1911, though his discharge certificate bears the date of Nov. 30, 1910; he re-enlists on April 4, 1911, or, fourteen days after discharge from the guard house. Is he entitled to the three months' bonus pay for first re-enlistment? Answer: No; it was his own fault, not the Government's, that he was in confinement.

B. R. M.—The questions you ask concerning proper text books to use in preparing for the examinations you mention can be answered more promptly by one of the officers of the Infantry School at your station.

G. H. M.—As we understand it, you were placed in the sec-

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ond enlistment May 14, 1910, without bonus, as you had been out of the Service more than three months, all your previous service therefore counting as one enlistment. You will not receive bonus on next re-enlistment as bonus is only paid on re-enlistment within three months of discharge from first enlistment.

S. S. D.—The questions you ask regarding prospects of appointment in Hospital Corps and Philippine Scouts should be sent through the channel.

M. G. D.—The most recent appointments of post quarter-master sergeants were Jacob H. Spangler (Oct. 10) and Joseph H. Hickey (Oct. 14). In October the Quartermaster General reported that out of ninety-three applicants examined at the last examination, forty-seven attained the necessary general average, and that during the last five years the average number of appointments a year was seventeen. Existing orders require that the names of all enlisted men that now appear on the list of eligibles shall receive appointments before those that successfully pass a later examination may be appointed. The Secretary of War approved the recommendation of the Quartermaster General that, in view of the large number of eligibles now available for the position of post quartermaster sergeant in the Army, the requirements of existing orders for the holding of examinations of applicants for the position in question on Feb. 1, 1912, be waived.

INTERESTED.—The decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the longevity pay claim of Col. Albert Todd, U.S.A., retired, appears in another column.

C. A. H.—Colored commissioned officers now on the active list of the U.S. Army are Capt. Charles Young, 9th Cav.; Chaplain George W. Prioleau, 9th Cav.; Lieut. B. O. Davis, 9th Cav.; Lieut. John E. Green, Infantry, instructor at Wilberforce (Ohio), University; Chaplain W. W. E. Gladden, 24th Inf.; Chaplain Oscar J. W. Scott, 25th Inf.; Chaplain Louis A. Carter, 10th Cav.

JENIS.—The 29th Infantry is not under orders for foreign service. Our table of Army stations, published elsewhere, shows future movements so far as decided upon for all regiments. The 10th Infantry, is now stationed in the Panama Canal Zone. So far no other organizations have been ordered. Quarters will be constructed before other organizations are sent.

D. W.—Apply through the channel for the order relating to polishing of Cal. .30, service ammunition.

X. C. L. asks: Does Par. 5, G.O. 161, War Dept., 1911, mean that first class gunners are required to qualify every year as first class gunners? Answer: His rating as either first class or second class gunner continues from the date of the order publishing his classification until the date of the order publishing his classification at the next following examination. If he qualifies as second class from first he goes to second class for pay.

SUBSCRIBER.—The newly appointed second lieutenants commissioned Oct. 7, are now undergoing a course of instruction at Fort Leavenworth. Pay starts from date of confirmation by the Senate.

C. L.—Address your query to Army Quartermaster Department, Philadelphia, Pa., as to employment there.

R. T. S.—A general court-martial may consist of any number of officers from five to thirteen, inclusive; but it shall not consist of less than thirteen when that number can be convened without manifest injury to the Service. (Article of War No. 75.) See A.W. 75 to 78.

X. Y. Z. asks: James H. Doe is honorably discharged with the rank of regimental sergeant major, —th Cavalry, Dec. 10, 1911. Is he entitled to transportation of baggage allowance to his home? Par. 1151 and 1152, A.R., have been noted, but attention is invited to Par. 1152, "And for honorably discharged officers from place of discharge to the place of their residence" at the time of their appointment. Answer: Not

entitled under the clause quoted, as the unmodified word "officer" in the Regulations means "commissioned officer."

F. K. B.—There was no amnesty proclamation issued by the President in the year 1898 concerning deserters from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps returning to the colors. The President made only two calls for Volunteers and there was no need of an amnesty proclamation.

N. M. M.—We printed the list of ordnance sergeants, showing stations, date of appointment and date of assuming station in an issue of June last. We usually published the lists of non-coms, about one a year unless they are available to all interested through regular issue from the War Department. As few bills have been reported out from the committees of Congress, we cannot prophesy as to chances of the bill creating a warrant grade in the Army. Watch our Congressional news, as action has begun by the reporting of the Army Appropriation bill with the Hay bill as a rider.

FORT SNEELING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 20, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones entertained Wednesday at dinner for six. Lieut. Bruno T. Scher, recently returned from the Philippines, is the guest of Colonel Plummer for a few days. He has been assigned to the 28th Infantry. Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno entertained Sunday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe and Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser. Mrs. George T. Everett entertained Thursday for the Ladies' Bridge Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes returned Wednesday from Waterbury, Conn., where they spent two months, guests of Lieutenant Hayes's parents. Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Harris, 1st Inf., guests of Mrs. Harris's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Schieck, Summit avenue, leave this evening for their home in Vancouver Barracks, Wash. In March they sail for the Philippines.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker were honor guests of Charles C. Cirkler, of Minneapolis, Monday at dinner, at the Edison, followed by a box party at the Metropolitan. Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch entertained Sunday at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. James T. Morris, of Minneapolis. Howard Whipple, of Portland, Ore., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, left Wednesday for his home. Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls entertained Sunday at dinner for Mr. Charles Carpenter, of Minneapolis, and Lieut. Alex M. Hall. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead entertained Tuesday at cards for Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker and Lieut. Alex M. Hall. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Sunday at dinner in honor of Mr. Charles C. Cirkler, of Minneapolis, who left Friday to spend the remainder of the winter in South America. Mrs. James A. Lynch entertained Monday for the Ladies' Sewing Club. Gen. and Mrs. Isaac Catlin, of New York, are guests of their son, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin. Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James entertained Monday at dinner. Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, M.C., left Wednesday for his home, Charlottesville, Va., where he will spend a month before his departure for the Philippines.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch spent Saturday at the Minnkhada Club, Minneapolis, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Morse, who gave a dinner in their honor. Mrs. John M. Willis, who went East to spend the holidays with relatives, will return Feb. 1. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead are entertaining to-night at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine, Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls and Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker.

The many friends of Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, in St. Paul, will be pleased to learn of the promotion of their son Follett, who was a midshipman in the Navy, to lieutenant of Field Artillery. Major and Mrs. Bradley were stationed at this garrison for many years while Follett was a pupil at the Jefferson School and later of Central High. Major and

Mrs. Bradley are well known socially in both cities. Major Fielder M. M. Beall is rapidly recovering from his injury of Sunday when he slipped on the polished floor of his home and injured his spine and was confined to his bed for several days.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 28, 1912.

Mrs. John B. Richardson was hostess Saturday at a charming tea in honor of Mrs. James Woolnough, wife of Lieutenant Woolnough, 21st Inf., now with his regiment in the Philippines. Assisting Mrs. Richardson were Mrs. Allen M. Smith, Mrs. Edward F. Geddings, Mrs. Ivens Jones, Mrs. Chester A. Shephard and Mrs. Arthur Hanlon. Mrs. Woolnough is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Edward Kopper, Portland avenue.

Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine entertained Tuesday evening at cards for Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead and Lieut. Alex M. Hall. Lieut. Rowan P. Lemly, recently returned from the Philippines, arrived Tuesday from California and has taken quarters.

The Officers' Dancing Club gave the fourth informal dance Friday in the gymnasium. Mrs. Edward F. Geddings was hostess Wednesday at bridge luncheon for Mesdames Thomas W. Griffith, Fielder M. M. Beall, George H. Penrose, Chester A. Shephard, Arthur Hanlon, Aristides Moreno and Miss Drew. Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. McClellan entertained at Sunday supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes and Lieut. and Mrs. Max R. Wainer. Mrs. Chester A. Shephard entertained Tuesday at cards in honor of Lieutenant Shephard's birthday. Mrs. Allen M. Smith returned Friday from Washington, D.C.

Mrs. A. D. Whipple, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, left Tuesday for her home in Portland, Ore. Lieut. Jesse C. Drain leaves to-day for Chicago, to meet Mrs. Drain, who has been visiting her parents in Union, S.C. They go to San Francisco and will sail Feb. 5 for Manila. Capt. and Mrs. Augustus B. Warfield, 5th Field Art., formerly of this garrison, are en route to San Francisco, sailing Feb. 5 for the Philippines.

Capt. and Mrs. James M. Lynch entertained Thursday at luncheon for Miss Lincoln, of Bismarck, N.D. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Damson, of Minneapolis, Capt. James A. Loud, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin and Lieut. Alex M. Hall. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes entertained Tuesday at dinner for six. Mrs. Stanley L. James entertained Thursday for the Ladies' Bridge Club. Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett entertained Sunday at dinner for four. Miss Mary Simpson, of Louisville, Ky., will arrive Thursday to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead. Richard Smith, of West Point, N.Y., is spending a few weeks at the garrison the guest of his parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith. Major Edward F. Geddings, M.C., returned Saturday from Austin, Minn.

Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hopewell Clark, of St. Paul, during the Grand Opera season. Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron returned Saturday from Chicago, where he spent the past few weeks.

Cards were received during the week announcing the marriage of Miss Catherine Lindsay Jarman, of Baltimore, Md., to Lieut. Edwin Brooks Maynard, M.C., of this garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard will spend a few months in Virginia, returning to this garrison the latter part of March for a few days before leaving for San Francisco, to sail April 5 for the Philippines, where Lieutenant Maynard will be stationed.

Among those attending all performances of the Grand Opera at the St. Paul Auditorium are Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, George H. Penrose, Major and Mrs. Edward F. Geddings, Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch, Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz, Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett, Capt. James Loud, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls and Lieut. Alex M. Hall.

Among the many guests from the garrison going over to Minneapolis Friday evening to attend the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Zachary A. Pope were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, Capt. Moor N. Falls, Capt. George E. Bamford, Lieut. Edward S. Hayes, Lieut. Max R. Wainer and Lieut. Stanley L. James. Captain Lynch played the wedding march while the marriage vows were renewed. Mr. and Mrs. Pope received many beautiful gifts in silver and crystal sherbet cups.

The marriage of Miss E. Frances Pace, of St. Paul, to Dr. J. Samuel White, formerly U.S.A., but now of St. Paul, took place Wednesday, Jan. 24, at the Church of the Messiah. The marriage was performed by the pastor, Rev. L. R. S. Ferguson. Dr. and Mrs. White will live in St. Paul.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 30, 1912.

Mrs. R. E. Smyser entertained last Thursday afternoon with an informal sewing party, serving tea later. Her guests were Mesdames Brown, McDonald, McAndrews, McNamee, Tillman, Sneed, Broadhurst, Tompkins, McNeill, Meredith and Miss Harrison. Major G. M. Van Poole has been on sick report for some time. Miss Broadhurst was the guest for several days last week of her brother, Lieut. Hugh Broadhurst, and Mrs. Broadhurst.

Mrs. J. B. McDonald entertained her nephew, Mr. Dan Murphy, of the Chicago Polytechnic, over Sunday. Mrs. J. T. Moore was hostess for the Ladies' Bridge Club on Thursday. Mrs. John Irwin Marshall, of Highland Park, gave a luncheon and bridge for her guest, Mrs. Harmon Loftis, of Chicago, last week. Mrs. McNamee won first prize. Capt. M. E. Saville has had several jolly "bobbing" parties during the week. Someone usually gets tipped over, but that is part of the fun. No files have yet been reported.

Mrs. C. C. Clark gave a dinner on Saturday for Mrs. Loftis, house guest of her sister, Mrs. Marshall. That same afternoon Mrs. McNamee entertained at luncheon and cards for Mrs. Loftis. Mrs. Clark won a dainty lingerie ribbon bag. Cards are out for a Valentine masquerade ball, to be given by the officers and ladies Feb. 14. There will be a large mail bag for valentines, to be distributed at supper time. The children's hop last Tuesday was very enjoyable and quite a number of grown-ups attended also. At the bridge game Tuesday evening at the Officers' Club the prizes were won by Mrs. Boughton and Major McDonald.

Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Rogers invited all those bowling last night to a dainty supper at their quarters. Mrs. Seigle and her niece, Mrs. Hopkins, of San Francisco, assisted in serving. Those present were Major and Mrs. Chatfield, Mrs. Tupper, Major and Mrs. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Major and Mrs. Dashiell, Miss Harrison, Miss Bishop, Major and Mrs. Clark, Captain Parrott, Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Lieutenants Reisinger, Coates, Leonard, Lieut. and Mrs. Sneed, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, of Highland Park.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 29, 1912.

Preparations are under way for an athletic meet in the gymnasium. Sergeant Burroughs has constructed a fine set of horizontal bars on which he is able to perform many difficult feats, assisted by members of Captain Rogers's company. Sergeant Sheppard, in charge of the apparatus in the gymnasium, is also training some of the men for tumbling and other acts. Lieutenant Boughton, officer in charge, will introduce several boxing bouts by the men.

Chaplain Dickson, 6th Field Art., was here last week in the interest of recreation work. A plan was outlined for the purchase of a circus tent for recreation purposes for the enlisted men in the maneuver camp next summer. Colonel Getty appointed Chaplain Rice recreation officer. The Saturday night soldiers' dance was attended by over 100 couples. There were nearly 200 soldiers in the observation gallery.

Lieut. A. T. Dalton, 20th Inf., formerly of the 27th Infantry, was a guest of Captain Moore for a few days. Captain Bates has gone to Fort Leavenworth with prisoners. At the Sunday evening service for the prisoners a solo was

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

G. Gottschalk gave a bridge party in honor of her sister-in-law, Miss Vera Gottschalk, of Milwaukee, on Saturday, when the guests were Mrs. William Wood, Mrs. Beverly F. Browne, Mrs. Allison, Miss Starbird, Mrs. Harold E. Miner, Mrs. Fred A. Prince, Mrs. John A. Crane, Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. George M. Apple. Prizes were won by Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Browne and Mrs. Apple.

On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas D. Osborne entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Beverly F. Browne, Capt. and Mrs. John B. W. Corey and Capt. Wright Smith. The Regimental Bridge Club met with Mrs. Fred A. Prince on Tuesday, the prize going to Mrs. Wood. The Sewing Club met with Mrs. Gottschalk on Thursday.

Capt. Augustine McIntyre, recently ordered here as an instructor, is a guest of Captain Westervelt. Mrs. Nelson, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Apple, returned home to Denver on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Beverly F. Browne gave a delightful dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Ernest D. Hinds, Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple, Mrs. Nelson and Major Farr. Bridge was played after dinner and the prizes were won by Mrs. Nelson and Colonel Hinds. Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk entertained at dinner on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Allison, Lieut. and Mrs. Miner.

A polo game was played between the two officers' teams on Sunday afternoon. Tea was served by Mrs. Ralph McT. Pennell and Mrs. Roger S. Parrott. Mr. Hoglan, father of Mrs. David Stone, accompanied by a number of friends, has joined Mrs. Hoglan here.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 27, 1912. Robert Aloe, son of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Aloe, 1st Inf., who has been ill with scarlet fever at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Robert F. Campbell, in El Paso, was operated on the middle of the week, the disease having settled in his ears; he is, however, improving slowly. Judge Joseph Magoffin, of El Paso, has returned from a visit to his daughter and family, Capt. and Mrs. William Glasgow, at Fort Riley, Kas.

The headquarters, band and battalion of the 23d Infantry, stationed here for the last two years, left Monday for station at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. The Chamber of Commerce gave them a parting remembrance of five barrels of beer and a keg for the officers. The 1st Battalion and headquarters of the 4th Cavalry, in command of Col. E. Z. Steever, moved at once into the post, to the gratification of the men who have been in tents for nearly a year and suffering many discomforts. The Cavalry stables, now under construction will, however, not be finished before the first of March.

Capt. George E. Sage, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Sage, is spending a few days in El Paso, en route to Tucson and Phoenix, Ariz.

The 4th Cavalry polo team and the Toltec team had an exciting game at the post on last Sunday and the officers' team beat the Toltecs badly.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 24, 1912. The hop last Friday in the gymnasium by the bachelors of Sandy Hook and Fort Hancock proved a happy occasion, out-of-town guests including Miss Simons and Miss Charles, of New York, Miss Webber, of Baltimore, Miss Keenan, of Chicago, and Miss Orrison, of Virginia. The Fort Hamilton band played tempting selections for dancing until midnight. A buffet luncheon was served. Two dinner parties were given before the bachelors hop for the young ladies at the "Brick House" and the McClearys.

Capt. and Mrs. Trotter entertained at dinner Jan. 18 in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Moody and Capt. and Mrs. Robinson. On Jan. 20 Chaplain Headley christened the son of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Smith, at Fort Hamilton, Daniel W., 2d. Mrs. Headley and a number of guests were present and the young man was toasted by his assembled and admiring friends.

Most enjoyable was the evening bridge given by Lieut. and Mrs. McCleary in compliment to their house guest, Miss Webber, of Baltimore, Thursday. Members of both garrisons played for the pretty prizes won by Capt. and Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Rand and Dr. French. Capt. and Mrs. Mason have visiting them this week Mrs. Mason's brother, Mr. John Detling, and bride, of Michigan. Major Morris K. Barrell, ordered here for duty, is soon expected with his family. Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., left Tuesday for his new station at Fort Totten. Chaplain Julian E. Yates is expected here early in February for duty. Captain Robinson left on Tuesday for a ten days' leave in Washington, D.C.

Skating and tennis both have their devotees these lovely days. The basketball players are busy in the gymnasium. The Sandy Hook Proving Ground team and the Fort Hancock officers showed good team work in the contest the other night which ended in a tie, and which will be played off Friday evening, Jan. 26, to decide the championship.

Perhaps the last gathering of Mrs. Headley's friends at her hospitable home was that of Monday afternoon, when tables were arranged for bridge. Highest score was made by Mrs. Rand, who was given a very pretty French gilt picture frame. Mrs. Headley leaves soon with the Chaplain for station at Fort McHenry, Md.

The bowling team leave this evening to play against the Fort Hamilton officers in their alleys. A number of ladies have been invited to make the trip and enjoy the evening with Hamilton friends, returning home at midnight. Colonel Bartlett and Mrs. Bartlett are to arrive in the post to-morrow, Colonel Bartlett to command Fort Hancock.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Jan. 19, 1912.

Capt. Arthur N. Tasker, who as medical officer accompanied the 20th Infantry to Fort Douglas, Utah, has returned to this post. Major Samuel Bottoms and his mother have returned after spending the holidays with relatives in Sacramento and Fresno, having made the trip in their automobile. Lieut. Charles W. McClure, 7th Inf., en route from the Philippines to Fort Leavenworth, is with Mrs. McClure, visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. Charles McClure, 30th Inf. Capt. W. E. Welsh, who has been at Monterey as member of a board revising drill regulations for machine guns, came up to the 30th Infantry ball Jan. 16. Mrs. C. C. Smith from Fort Douglas is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Davis. Capt. and Mrs. J. W. French and Miss French were guests of Major and Mrs. O'Neil while en route with the 7th Infantry to Fort Leavenworth.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn and son, Tom, left last week for Seattle, where Major Ashburn is detailed in the Pay Department. Lieut. and Mrs. Willis C. Knight, visiting friends and relatives in Iowa, returned to the post last Saturday. Capt. P. A. Murphy has returned from a leave spent at Riverside.

Capt. W. L. Finley is at the General Hospital recovering from an operation for appendicitis. Capt. George M. Grimes, who has been dangerously ill of inflammation of the gall bladder, is now, after operative treatment, on the road to recovery.

Mrs. T. T. Thornburgh, guest for several months of her son, Major R. M. Thornburgh, and Mrs. Thornburgh at the General Hospital, left Saturday for Colorado Springs, to visit her daughter, after which she will go to Panama with friends.

Miss Muir and Miss Elizabeth Waterman gave a bowling party, Jan. 5, followed by supper at Miss Waterman's. Their guests were Misses Harrison, Winest, Troup, Carlin, Waller, Van Vliet, Captains Worthington, Furnival, Goodrich, Lieutenant Harrison, Wyche, Ord, Wilson, Wuest, Ellis and Dr. Johnston. The Five Hundred Club was entertained by Mrs. Clark Tuesday, Jan. 9. A brass flower bowl was won by Mrs. Waterman, and a tray by Mrs. Carleton. Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader entertained very charmingly at bridge in honor of Mrs. Francis Hardaway, Friday afternoon, Jan. 12. A

beautiful French mirror was won by Mrs. Morse, and a silver pie server by Mrs. Knowlton. Other guests were Mesdames Wisser, Frick, Frederick Von Schrader, Davis, Hampton, O'Neil, Brooke, Metcalfe, Powell, Wheeler, Johnson, Brooke, Chambers, Potter, Carleton, Connolly, Clarke, Waldron, Welsh, Hardaway, Hines and Misses Troup, Seeley and Fulton.

Major and Mrs. Davis gave a delightful bridge party Saturday, Jan. 13, for Mrs. Smith, sister of Mrs. Davis. A bamboo basket filled with growing daffodils was won by Mrs. Hardaway, a thermos bottle by Captain Powell, and the consolation prize, a Japanese lantern, by Miss Troup. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Frick, Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hardaway, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Troup and Miss Seeley, Colonel Sage, Major Bottoms, Captain Yost, Lieutenants Cox, Clarke and Wilson, Mrs. Bottoms was an interested spectator.

In honor of Col. and Mrs. Charles McClure and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Sage, a beautiful reception and ball was given by the officers and ladies of the 30th Infantry, Tuesday evening, Jan. 16. The post hop room was beautifully decorated, many handsome regimental trophies being displayed, while the insignia of the regiment blazing with electric lights illuminated one end of the room. Prior to the reception several attractive dinners were given; one by Capt. and Mrs. Welsh for Col. and Mrs. McClure, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Sage, Capt. and Mrs. Nolan and Lieut. and Mrs. McClure; another by Capt. and Mrs. Wade for Capt. and Mrs. Bond, Capt. and Mrs. Shaw and Capt. and Mrs. Nichols. Capt. and Mrs. Nichols gave a pretty supper Sunday, Jan. 14, for Capt. and Mrs. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Wade, and Lieut. and Mrs. Kunzig.

The post hop room is being extended about ten feet each side.

In honor of her mother, Mrs. Denner, and Mrs. Nones, of Fort Miley, Mrs. Knowlton entertained delightfully at this afternoon. Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader won a cut glass bowl, Mrs. Knight a compot, and Mrs. McCaskey the consolation prize, a Venetian glass bonbon dish. Other guests were Mesdames Wisser, Frick, Hampton, Frederick Von Schrader, Brooke, Wheeler, Johnson, Powell, Crissy, Clarke, Carleton, Hardaway, Metcalfe, Welsh, Furnival, Reams and Misses Muir, Largen, Waller, Troup, Seeley, McIntosh, Weber, Gibbons and Fulton. The General Hospital Bridge Club met with Major and Mrs. Roger Brooke Thursday evening. Mrs. Metcalfe won a French tapestry waste-paper basket.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1912. Lieut. Fred T. Cruse and his mother, Mrs. Thomas Cruse, gave a theater party Jan. 17 at Keith's, followed by a delightful chafing-dish party at Mr. Cruse's quarters. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Benson Hedges, of Columbus, Capt. and Mrs. Billingslea, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Leisenring, Mrs. Kelley Parsons, Lieut. and Mrs. Joyce, Lieut. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell and Dr. Shields. On Thursday Mrs. F. S. Leisenring gave a beautiful luncheon to Mesdames Dodd, Cruse, Billingslea, Joyce and Rittenhouse.

Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Christie were hosts at a dinner last Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Billingslea, Capt. and Mrs. Brown and Lieut. and Mrs. Joyce. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale gave a bridge party in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. McIlroy, of Irwin. Prizes were won by Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, Mrs. Charles Billingslea and Mrs. Gunkel. Others who enjoyed the game were Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, Mrs. G. A. Dodd, Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse, Mrs. J. K. Parsons, Mrs. F. S. Leisenring, Mrs. Ferguson, of New York city, Mesdames Thompson, Ashbrook, Christie, Davis, Donovan, Westfall, Jones and Mason.

On Jan. 19 Mr. and Mrs. Benson Hedges entertained a number of the members of the garrison at their beautiful home on East Towne street. Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Drysdale entertained with a dinner at the Columbus County Club in honor of Mrs. Glenn G. McIlroy and for Lieut. and Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce and Lieut. and Mrs. B. Norris Rittenhouse. Later the party attended the dance at the club.

Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce attended the débâtante tea, given by Mrs. C. D. Firestone, introducing her daughter, Miss Anita, last Thursday.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1912. Fort Porter is a field of snow and a lake of ice. Zero weather came suddenly, and there has been an epidemic of frozen and bursted pipes. The upper half of the parade, in front of the barracks, has been transformed into a splendid skating rink.

Colonel Truitt was telegraphed to hold this battalion for service, if necessary to send troops to Cuba, and naturally all were interested in the morning despatches from Washington and glad when the suspense was over.

A recent bridge was given by Capt. and Mrs. Robert Davis for all their friends in the garrison, and a delicious supper was served. Attractive prizes went to Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Saunders, Lieutenants Stoll and Mason. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Howard Perry were hosts for a large and most agreeable card party, Gen. and Mrs. William Auman and a number of friends from Buffalo were present. Colonel Truitt and Lieutenant Saunders had high scores. Major and Mrs. Monroe McFarland gave a handsome dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dalton and Lieut. and Mrs. Mason and a number of friends from Buffalo.

Mrs. Dalton sang on Wednesday last at the Twentieth Century Club to a large and fashionable audience, the program including Landon Ronald's lovely "Circle of Life." Miss Mitchell was accompanist. A number of the officers and ladies of Fort Porter attended Mrs. Harry Hamlin's recent ball. The dances this winter have been such late affairs, the guests staying until "five o'clock in the morning," that Mrs. Hamlin

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Jan. 22, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. John B. W. Corey gave a dinner on Sunday evening for Col. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds and Capt. and Mrs. William S. Wood. Miss Vera Gottschalk, from Milwaukee, came on Saturday to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Telephor G. Gottschalk. Mr. and Mrs. Allison are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Harold Miner, who gave a pretty tea on Wednesday in honor of Miss Gottschalk and Mrs. Allison for Mesdames Hinds, Robins, Wood, Prince, Starbird, Corey, Osborne and Reed, and Miss Osborne. Mrs. Nelson poured coffee and Mrs. Crane served ice cream.

Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Beverly F. Browne and Captain Westervelt. Mrs. Hoglan, from Omaha, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. David Stone. Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Crane had dinner guests on Saturday Capt. and Mrs. William S. Wood and Lieut. and Mrs. Roger S. Parrott. An informal dinner was given on Saturday by the bachelors for Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas D. Osborne, Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold E. Miner, the Misses Starbird, Osborne and Gottschalk.

A dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Prince on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Apple, Mrs. Nelson and Captain Westervelt. Major Otho W. B. Farr and Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey arrived on Wednesday from Fort Snelling for station here. Capt. Wright Smith arrived from Fort Snelling on Tuesday to join his regiment.

A bowling match was held on Friday evening between a number of the officers and Battery A team. The game was won by the latter. The bowling tournament started on Saturday night between the officers' team and band and non-commissioned officers' team was won by the enlisted men. A basketball game was played at the gymnasium on Wednesday, followed by dance for the enlisted men.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry F. Reed entertained at bridge on Friday evening for all the officers and ladies of the 5th Field Artillery. Books were given as table prizes. Mrs. Telephor

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Men's size.... \$9

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lin decided to have a hot tempting breakfast served at that hour.

Major and Mrs. McFarland, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton have accepted Mrs. Joseph T. Cook's invitation to play in the bridge tournament at her home to-morrow evening. Mrs. Cook is very hospitable to the Army circle. Capt. and Mrs. Robert Davis are leaving this week; Captain Davis to go on an inspection tour and Mrs. Davis to visit relatives in the South. Before he goes, Captain Davis will give the final typhoid vaccine to a number of the ladies and children of Fort Porter, who have taken the treatment with no inconvenience.

Gen. and Mrs. William Quinton and their daughter, Mrs. Mason, are living at the Buckingham Hotel this winter. Miss Elizabeth Foote, who spent many months at Fort Porter, when her sisters, Mrs. Robert Hall and Mrs. Walter Duggan, were stationed here, is in the city visiting her nephew, Mr. Paulding Sellers.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 24, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson were hosts at dinner last Wednesday. Capt. J. R. Lindsey has returned from a month's leave in Panama. Major and Mrs. F. S. Foltz entertained at cards last Thursday for their nephew, Mr. Paxton. Present were Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Downer, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, the Misses Garrard, Hirshinger, Russell, Miller, Brander, Hawkins, Grant and Gooch, Lieutenants Surles, Russell, Bradford, Simpson, Graham, Dicky and Overton. Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Bartlett entertained at a luncheon before the drill on Friday and a tea afterwards.

Lieutenant Patten was in Kentucky last week and brought back a beautiful thoroughbred horse. Mrs. Patten was hostess at a small tea after the drill Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Buford were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Patten. Miss Miller is visiting Mrs. Reilly. Major F. S. Foltz and his nephew spent the week-end at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point.

Capt. Warren Dean is acting as stage manager for the "College Hero," the comic opera to be given by society people at the Columbia Theater week of Feb. 5.

The Squadron of the 15th Cavalry here will act as escort to-morrow for the Duke of Connaught during his stay in Washington.

In the basketball game last night between Troops B and C, Troop C was the winner.

FORT SCREVEN.

Fort Screven, Ga., Jan. 23, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Winn have returned from a visit in Washington, D.C. Capt. C. B. Smith has gone to Seattle, Wash., for duty with the Militia, and Mrs. Smith, with their children, will visit in Tennessee until the spring, when they sail for Paris, France. Capt. H. F. Dalton, Q.M.D., has assumed his duties of constructing quartermaster. Lieutenant Wilson has returned from a visit to his home in Norfolk, Va., where he was called by the death of his father.

Lieutenant Nichols' sisters were visitors in the post for a short time recently. Miss Cali Phillips was a recent visitor in Savannah, attending the soirée. Mrs. Thomas has recovered from a slight illness.

Lieutenant Nichols and Miss Stevens, of Savannah, were married in Savannah Jan. 10. A large crowd from the post attended the wedding. They will return about Feb. 1. Miss Wood, of Savannah, spent a few days with Miss Cali Phillips recently. Lieutenants Chapman, Seydel, Magruder and Keene attended the soirée in Savannah last week. Capt. R. C. Marshall, Jr., Q.M.D., of Washington, was here last week inspecting the new electric plant which is now in operation. Major Sarratt had his two brothers visiting him recently. The 14th band gives two concerts a week in Tomochichi Hall.

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant. Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills. The Panama Canal Zone.

Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith. Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.

Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray. Department of California.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush. Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus. Department of Hawaii.—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson. Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—Will sail for U.S. March 15, 1912, for station at Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Lussy, H.T.; I and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Cos. K and L sailed Jan. 5, 1912, for Manila, Co. I will embark at San Francisco, about March 5, 1912, for Honolulu to relieve Co. G, which will sail for U.S. about March 15, 1912, for station at Ft. Leavenworth.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; E and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.

Will sail for United States about July 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; I, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; K, Ft. Clark, Texas; M, Rio Grande, Texas. Ten troops will sail for Philippines on June 5, 1912, and two troops on Aug. 5, 1912.

4th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troop A, B, C, D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops E, F, G, H, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops I and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz. Nine troops will sail for Philippines on May 6, 1912, and three troops on Sept. 5, 1912.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire Regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. To sail for the United States about June 15, 1912.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B, arrived April 2, 1910, and C, Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B, C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—A and B, arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment, Ft. Sill, Okla.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. Manilla, P.I. Arrived Oct. 31, 1910.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 4, 1911.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 51st. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

13th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 52d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

13th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

14th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. 57th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

19th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

20th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 60th. Ft. Presidio, S.C.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. 63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 64th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

25th. Ft. Myer, Cal. 65th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. Will sail for Manila March 5, 1912.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

38th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 78th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

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89th. Ft. Williams, Me. 181st. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
90th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911. 182d. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
91st. Jackson Bks., Fla. 183d. *Ft. Terry, N.Y.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 184th. *Ft. Hancock, N.J.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 185th. *Ft. Hancock, N.J.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 186th. *Ft. Hancock, N.J.
95th. *Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911. 187th. *Ft. Leavenworth, N.Y.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 188th. *Ft. Du Pont, Del.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 189th. *Ft. Howard, Md.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 190th. *Ft. McHenry, Md.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 191d. *Ft. McKinley, Me.
100th. *Ft. Terry, N.Y. 192d. *Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 193d. Ft. Washington, Md.
102d. Ft. Howard, Md. 194th. *Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
103d. Ft. Washington, Md. 195th. *Ft. Presidio, S.C.
104th. *Ft. Washington, Md. 196th. *Ft. Baker, Cal.
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. 197th. *Ft. Casey, Wash.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 198th. *Ft. Ward, Wash.
107th. Ft. Williams, Me. 199th. *Ft. Andrews, Mass.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 200th. *Ft. Banks, Mass.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 201st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 202d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 203d. Ft. McKinley, Me.
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 204th. *Ft. Williams, Me.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 205th. *Ft. Ward, Wash.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 206th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 207th. *Ft. Totten, N.Y.
116th. Ft. Scriven, Ga. 208th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 209th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 210th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. Ft. Washington, Md. 211th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
120th. *Ft. Strong, Mass. 212d. *Ft. Dade, Fla.
121st. Ft. Scriven, Ga. 213d. *Ft. Pickens, Fla.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 214th. *Ft. Jackson, Bks., N.Y.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 215th. *Ft. Totten, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 216th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 217th. *Ft. Totten, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 218th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
127th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 219th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
128th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 220th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
129th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 221th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 222th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
131st. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 223th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
132d. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 224th. Inf. Regt. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
133d. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 225th. Inf. Regt. at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
134th. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 226th. Inf. (colored).—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Dec. 5, 1911. Address Manila, P.I.
135th. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 227th. Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, and Machine-guns Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. To sail for Honolulu, H.T., about May 5, 1912, from Portland, Ore.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-guns Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.



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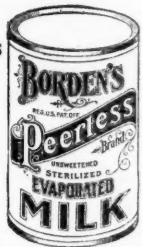
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in the world.

Established 1857



26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Jan. 30. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Fleet Flagship and Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.
FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogeover. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joel R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. George R. Clark. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles O. Marah. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser) 8 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliary.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OLIGIA (supply ship). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter S. Anderson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At Honolulu, H.T.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. Sailed Jan. 14 from Honolulu, H.T., for Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At Honolulu, H.T.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE SQUADRON.

Capt. Charles F. Pond, Commanding. Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson ordered to command. Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Nanking, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson. At Chefoo, China.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Cate. At Canton, China.
ELCANA, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At Kiukiang, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Hankow, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn. At Ichang, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Hankow, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Canton, China.

Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in Philipine waters.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At Hankow, China.
RAINBOW (transport). (Temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Nanking, China.

In Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Emil P. Svarc. In reserve. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Amoy, China.

TUGS.

CHOCTAW. Chief Btsn. John Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Chief Btsn. P. Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PISCATACUA. Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Amoy, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC. Chief Btsn. Stephen McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TECMSEH. Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS. Btsn. William J. Drummond. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WOMPATUCK. Chief Btsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VEHICLES ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABRENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. Sailed Jan. 28 from Shanghai, China, for Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. Placed in commission first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on Jan. 25, 1912. Address there.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AMPHITRITE, M., Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell

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Champagne

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fine quality
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WHITE SEAL
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IMPERIAL CROWN
"DRY"

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BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed Jan. 24 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Sailed Jan. 25 from Amoy, China, for Hongkong, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed Jan. 24 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OASTINE (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

CHEYENNE, M. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve. Feb. 1 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Seawall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. E-1 (submarine). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. E-2 (submarine). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Jan. 28 at Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. C. Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Merriweather, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Jan. 29 from Havana, Cuba, for Anapo, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Gaston D. Johnstone. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Btsn. Harry T. Johnson. At San Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. Sailed Jan. 27 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Edgar B. Larimer. In reserve at the navy yard, Port Townsend, N.H. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. Sailed Jan. 24 from Olongapo, P.I., for Shanghai, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, G., Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. Sailed Jan. 26 from Key West, Fla., for Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

NEPTUNE (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Seawall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying the South coast of Cuba. Send mail to Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba.

PEORIA, G. Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Henry F. Bryan. Sailed Jan. 27 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Jan. 17 from San Francisco for Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Croxley. Sailed Jan. 28 from Trieste, Austria, for Constantinople. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham ordered to command.

HANDS BURNED LIKE FIRE

"I can truthfully say Cuticura Remedies have cured me of four long years of eczema. About four years ago I noticed some little pimples coming on my little finger, and not giving it any attention, it soon became worse and spread all over my hands. If I would have them in water for a long time, they would burn like fire and large cracks would come. I could lay a pin in them. After using all the salves I could think of, I went to three different doctors, but all did me no good. The only relief I got was scratching. So after hearing so much about the wonderful Cuticura Remedies, I purchased one complete set, and after using them three days my hands were much better. To-day my hands are entirely well, one set being all I used." (Signed) Miss Etta Narber, R.F.D. 2, Spring Lake, Mich., Sept. 26, 1910.

No stronger evidence than this could be given of the success and economy of the Cuticura Remedies in the treatment of torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin. A single hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing cases and permit rest and sleep when all else fails. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, for free 32-page book on the skin and scalp.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. **SYLPH** (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. **TACOMA**, P.C., 10 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there. **TALLAHASSEE**, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. **TONOPAH**, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey. **VESTAL** (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. **VESUVIUS** (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. **VICKSBURG**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. **VULCAN** (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Jan. 27 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. **WHEELING**. Comdr. Carlo B. Britton. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. **WISCONSIN**, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. **WOLVERINE**, G., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Bttn. Edwin Murphy. In reserve at Erie, Pa. Address there. **YORKTOWN**, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. Thomas Washington ordered to command.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.

DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MC CALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur McArthur. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Ninth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, Commander.

Send mail for boats, except Warrington, of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Tenth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

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AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commanding.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SEVERN (tender). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Claudio R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Submarine Division.

Ensign Warren G. Child, Commanding.

Send mail for boats of division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

CASTINE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. **IRIS** (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. C. S. Vanderbeck. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Ensign Charles L. Best. Sailed Jan. 29 from Sausalito, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign Irving H. Mayfield. At San Diego, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal. **TRUXTUN** (destroyer). Ensign Sydney M. Kraus. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.

PREBLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William F. Newton. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Ensign Henry R. Keller, Commander.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

A-3 (submarine). (Flagboat). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Shanghai, China.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Wuhu, China.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Robert W. Cabaniss. At Nanking, China.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign John C. Cunningham. In reserve at Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Olongapo, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Shanghai, China.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, Commanding.

Torpedoboots Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. The Stringham is at Norfolk for docking.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboots—Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, DeLong, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the old cruiser Atlanta which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Harvey W. McCormick, Commander.

Torpedoboots Davis and Fox.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. John H. Newton, Commander.

Torpedoboots Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter. The Morris is at New York under repair.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser);

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that there is between a raw, new Whiskey and a soft old one.

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P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

[We omit the list of receiving and station ships, marine school ships, fish commission vessels, tugs and vessels loaned to Naval Militia. There are no changes since the list appeared on Jan. 20, page 650.]

The Ansonia Brass and Copper Company is hereafter to be the Ansonia Brass and Copper Branch of the American Brass Company, of Waterbury, Conn. The change is made to avoid much unnecessary detail in administration and involves no change whatever in the personnel and management of the plant; requirements of customers will be looked after in the same efficient manner as heretofore, and the Ansonia branch will handle its own correspondence and do its own billing and collecting. The change makes the American Brass Company an operating company instead of a holding company as heretofore, as it acquired the capital stock of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company some years ago, but the latter has maintained its corporate autonomy until the present time. Tobin bronze is among the well known products of this concern.

From Munich, Bavaria, a traveler writes to a friend in this country: "The soldiers in Germany interest me greatly. In Berlin we saw the great review on the Tempelhofer Field, where Frederick the Great used to review some of the same regiments. It was my greatest military sight. Here in Bavaria, the soldiers are different, marching with more spring in their step, and to quicker music, which all seems to me related to their mountainous birth and rearing. Every day I pause, with many others, in passing the Caserne, to watch the drilling of the recruits. They all work so earnestly, and it is the first serious athletic training I have ever had the opportunity to observe. One day in the week I see a class of little schoolboys being put through their exercises by the young officers, and they tell me the Boy Scout movement is fully developed in the schools here."

The D. M. Ferry Company, of Detroit, Mich., who for many years have been among the leading developers of and dealers in garden seeds in the country, maintain that every man who has a front or back yard can do a share to help replenish the productiveness of the earth, and hence become a conservationist, by having either a healthy lawn or garden or both. This concern issues a catalog which is bound to appeal to any conservationist, and which they will gladly send to anyone on request.

Unusual weather conditions prevailing in Alaska are ascribed to a phenomenal change in the Japanese current reported by ships' captains. At Cordova the average temperature has been 44 degrees above zero and there have been heavy rains. Reports from the interior show temperatures there 15 degrees warmer than ever before recorded at this time of the year.

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Hamilton, Can.



Edison Ignition and Lighting Battery, consisting of Five (5) Type B-2 or B-4 Cells in Steel Box.

BAPTISM OF EDISON STORAGE BATTERY
BY SEA WATER.

Letter No. 16. Feb. 3, 1912.

Navy specifications covering water-tightness are necessarily drastic.

It is the consensus of opinion of everyone who has had practical experience with launches and small boats in general that every accessory used

thereon is very apt, sooner or later, to meet with frequent baptisms and an occasional complete submersion.

Storage batteries installed on launches for ignition, lighting, etc., should be able to withstand submersion in sea water, without detriment. In Letter No. 5, I stated that in Letters subsequent to No. 15 I would endeavor to answer questions propounded by those interested enough in the subject to write me. The number of these letters received

indicates great interest among the personnel of the Army and Navy. Many of the questions have been answered already by Letters previous to this number.

In answering questions regarding the ability of Edison Storage Battery to withstand occasional submersion in salt water, I will refer to a specific instance.

In September, 1911, we received a five-cell B-4 Ignition Set, similar to the one shown in Figure 1, from a concern in the East. It had been installed on a launch of one of their customers. The launch sank, and the battery was submerged four days in sea water.

We removed the tray of cells from the steel box, washed them off with a hose, poured out the mixture of salt water and potash, rinsed the cells with distilled water, and refilled them with new electrolyte.

They were then put on charge. Results of the first discharge are shown by Run 1 of Curve E-60.

The cells were recharged and again discharged. Run 2 shows the improvement.

On the third charge and discharge the cells resumed their initial capacity.

While instances of total flooding of Submarines are rare, it is nevertheless pertinent that the lead cell equipments therein have been entirely ruined thereby. Such would not obtain with Edison Cells.

The Submarine Type nickelized steel containing cans of about one-eighth inch stock would withstand considerable more electrolytic action than would take place before total discharge of a battery of a considerable number of cells, without detriment. Even though the steel containers be totally destroyed, re-canning of the cells would be a very simple matter, as no injury would be done to the plates.

To be continued next week.

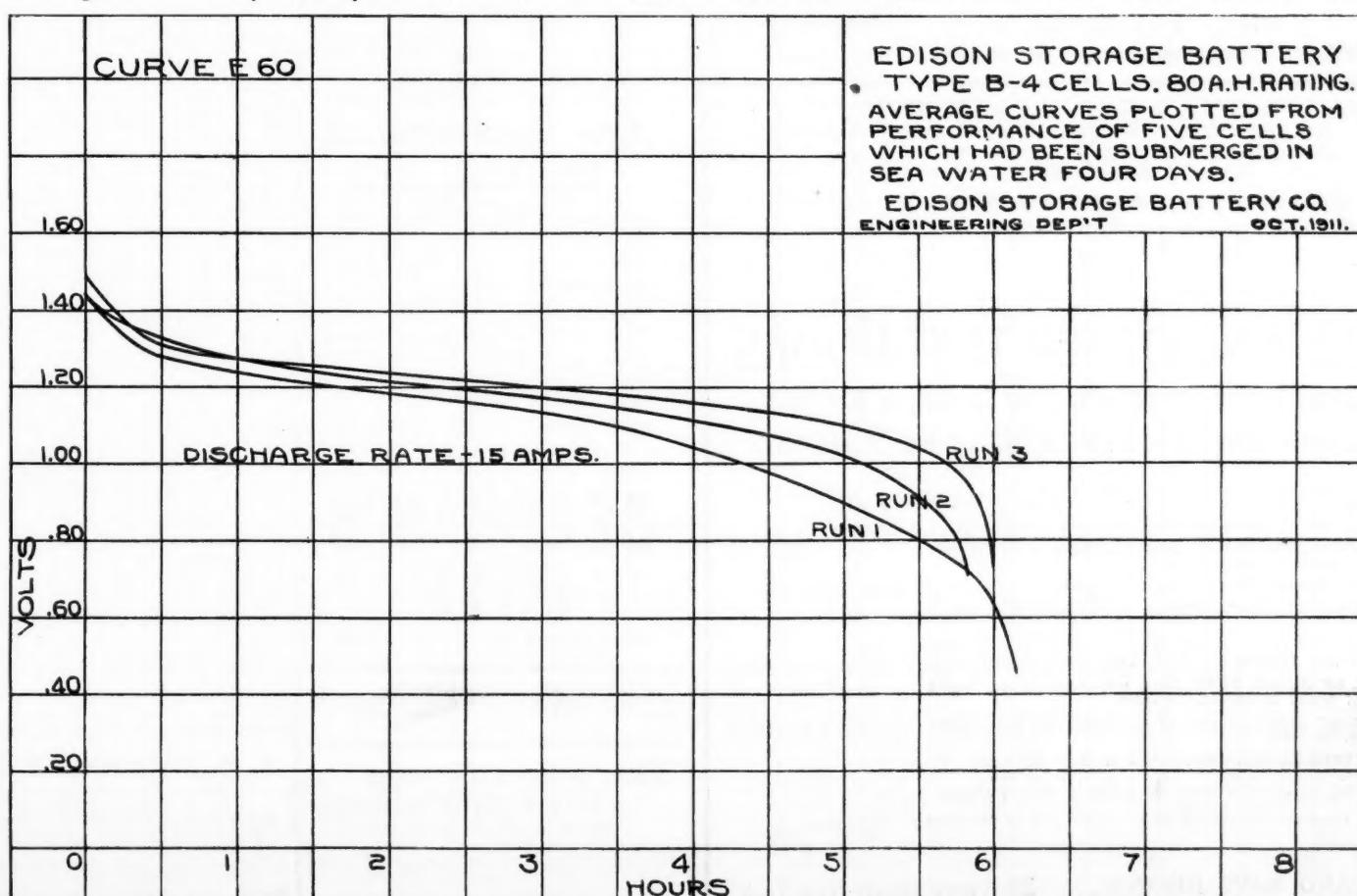
Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each Issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,
Chief Engineer and Personal Representative of
Thomas A. Edison.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
ORANGE, N.J.

DICTATED TO THE EDISON BUSINESS PHONOGRAPH.



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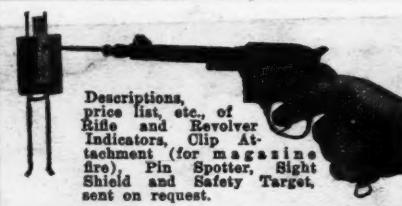
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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., February 13, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4228: Tinned butter, and cold storage of.—Sch. 4262: Indicator system.—Sch. 4286: Paint brushes, oakum, porcelain urinals, boatswains calls, wash deck hose, reducing collars for lamps, heaters for laboratories, stateroom utensils.—Sch. 4287: Spruce.—Sch. 4288: Pneumatic tools.—Sch. 4289: Lead pipe, bolts and nuts, nails, twist drills.—Sch. 4290: Bar steel.—Sch. 4291: Raw linseed oil, red lead, white lead, lampblack, Venetian red, yellow chrome, sodium carbonate, lump rosin, Spanish whiting.—Sch. 4292: Brass nuts, brass valves, globe valves, silver lead facings.—Sch. 4293: White pine, poplar, electric light wire, twisted wire, linen thread, thermal bottles.—Sch. 4294: Vinegar.—Schs. 4295 and 4296: Electrical wire.—Sch. 4297: Silver-plated ware, glassware. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 1-29-12.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., February 6, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4257: Marine glue.—Sch. 4258: Boiler compound.—Sch. 4259: Cotton waste.—Sch. 4261: Steel-plate fans.—Sch. 4271: Revolver belts and holsters, etc.—Sch. 4274: White zinc, spar varnish, metallic brown, yellow ochre, graphite.—Sch. 4275: White pine.—Sch. 4276: Hardware, etc.—Sch. 4277: Hose pipes and nozzles.—Sch. 4278: Cotton canvas, cotton ravens, hammock duck canvas, flax canvas, flax twine, bunting, burlap.—Sch. 4279: Mail clerk's gates, glass carafes, brush and soap cups and dishes, stateroom fixtures, airpat lenses, etc., light rigging leather, lacing leather, spar parts for bake ovens, spar parts for ranges, flag toggles.—Sch. 4280: Brass valves, composition valves.—Sch. 4281: Sheet copper.—Sch. 4282: Ammonium chloride.—Sch. 4283: Safes.—Sch. 4284: Green coffee, castile soap, rubber buttons. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 1-22-12.

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